SEPT 1856

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1560. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Senator Wilson, Lieut.-Gov. Raymond, and Hon. B. G. Noble.

[illegible] Enthusiasm of the [illegible]

FREEDOM AND FREMONT.

Last evening again the Tabernacle was illuminated, decorated and crowded full of Republicans. As early as 7 o'clock the doors were besieged, and in seven minutes after they were opened all the choice seats were filled [illegible] Mr. [illegible] WILLIAM H. [illegible] of the Freedom and Fremont [illegible] and upon the platform the speakers of the evening, Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts; Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND, of New-York, and Hon. Mr. NOBLE, of Wisconsin. Their appearance was the signal for a storm of cheers, swinging of hats and of handkerchiefs, and all the demonstrations with which men [illegible] the galleries were reserved for the ladies, who were present in great numbers [illegible] opened with that popular hymn [illegible]. During the performance, the whole house joined in the chorus and at the end of the last stanza, the chorus not being long enough to give vent to the feelings of the house, nine cheers were added, after which there was a subsidence, and the President introduced to the audience Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND assured the audience that nothing but Senator WILSON's own request would have induced him to precede the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, but for the cause's sake,—the cause which had brought them together—he presumed upon their patience;—the cause which was as old as the human race, the cause of liberty. They must not think it strange, he said, that on this Northern soil it was necessary to plead for liberty, for tyranny and despotism were as old as liberty, and now and here, as truly as any where and at any time, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Tyranny makes its conquests, said he, in one country and in one age, marching with fixed bayonet and clothed and burdened with the munitions of war. But here, as in England in the times of CHARLES I. and JAMES II., tyranny attempts to perpetuate and extend its sway by means of the false interpretation of laws through venal courts of justice. Here, however, it is the tyranny of an interest, not of an individual, that we are to watch. There are many [illegible] within our country. Sometimes the manufacturing interest has sought to attain an ascendency over the agricultural; sometimes the financial interest has threatened to crush out the manufacturing. The history of our past political struggles is but the history of these conflicting interests. For a time at least, all questions of this sort were settled excepting one—the Slave interest, which with its steady encroachments was now forcing itself upon the attention of all the people. To dislodge it, [illegible], was our present purpose.

[illegible] he said, had nothing to do with Abolitionism. [illegible] whether negroes should be slaves or not, but we are seeking the privilege simply of asserting that we shall not be slaves.

In this country, said Mr. R., there are twenty-five millions of people to whom the Constitution gives the control of the Government, but that control is not enjoyed by the twenty-five millions of freemen. It is in the hands of a slaveholding aristocracy, that numbers less than half a million. That aristocracy is seeking to extend its control, by carrying its Slavery into our common Territory. It seeks to do it through the aid of our Courts of law. So in the time of CHARLES I. tyranny wore the "law and order" garb. The Courts of law agreed that he had the right to levy ship-money, and but for JOHN HAMPDEN, who said, I will not pay that tax, and for the people who sustained that single man, in his noble [illegible], that particular act of tyranny would have been fastened upon England.

Mr. RAYMOND considered the question whether the Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property. We concede, said he, that the slave in South Carolina may be property there, but, we insist, it is only because the laws of South Carolina make him so. We deny that there is anything in the Constitution which acknowledges that there can be property in slaves. Otherwise, said he, there would be no injustice in their claim to carry their slaves, their property, into any Territory of the United States. He scrutinized the Constitution with reference to this point, and showed that in the three clauses where slaves are referred to, namely, in the clause concerning the prohibition of the slave-trade after 1808, in the Representative clause, and in the Fugitive clause, the word "persons" is each time used. JAMES MADISON said that he did not wish the word "slave" inserted—he did not wish the Constitution to recognize the suspicion that there could be such a thing as property in man. [Cheers.]

Four years ago, said he, we seemed to be released for a while from the perpetual recurrence of these agitating questions, and FRANKLIN PIERCE proclaimed that it should be his settled policy to prevent their recurrence. They were settled, and the country was at peace concerning them, because whenever a new question arose, it was disposed of to the entire satisfaction of the Slavery party. When Missouri was formed, out of the extreme northern territory acquired from Louisiana, this great surrender to the Slavery party was acquiesced in simply as a compromise, with the understanding most solemnly sealed that there was to be no more territory for Slavery north of the line of 36° 30'. This compact was respected until the dynasty of FRANKLIN PIERCE, when the old issues were reopened, simply for the purpose of extending Slavery. Senator DOUGLAS had the audacity to tell us that this was not his purpose, that the intention of the Nebraska act was solely to establish the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the abstract principle that the actual inhabitants of the Territory should have the privilege of establishing and regulating their own institutions. "He rather thought himself," said Mr. DOUGLAS, "that the people of Nebraska and Kansas would decide against Slavery."

A VOICE—"What a lie."

I take it, said Mr. R., that the designation refers to what Senator DOUGLAS said; I am convinced that it is not a very improper designation for many things that he said about that time. The language of the Nebraska bill was very harmless upon its face, it allowed the people of the Territories to regulate their own affairs, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." But in that subjection to the Constitution of the United States the South insists there lies the doctrine of a property in slaves. No Southern Senator will admit the doctrine of squatter sovereignty as it is held in the North. When Senator TRUMBULL asked Senator DOUGLAS whether the people of Kansas had the power to exclude Slavery, "that," said Mr. DOUGLAS, "is a judicial question." [Laughter.] Permit me to say it was a judicious answer under the circumstances. The doctrine is held with precisely the same interpretation in the House of Representatives. When Mr. MACE proposed to insert a clause asserting the right of the people to exclude Slavery, it was promptly voted down by a vote of 36 to 74. But amid the applause, it is by men's acts that we must interpret their words. See how they interpreted squatter sovereignty even the Winter preceding the passage of the bill. Secret lodges were organized all along the borders of Kansas; voters in Missouri all along the border crossed over the line, and held meetings, which they published as held by the citizens of Kansas, and within ten days after the passage of the bill, they were passing everywhere resolutions, which recognized the existence of Slavery, invited slaveholders to bring on their slaves, and other resolutions, that declared that they would afford no protection to Abolitionists; and a little later, hordes of Missouri voters, organized into secret lodges, marched over the borders, took possession of the polls, and left that freedom accord to all who dare to think well of Republican institutions, and strive to think that any people still make their own laws. They did not go over hap-hazard, but took every district—even a solitary one—there went just so many illegal voters as were needed to secure the ends of Slavery. He referred to the laws that this bogus Legislature enacted—a code more infamous than ever disgraced any other statute-book in civilized or savage land. To tell a slave that there was no Slavery there was made a felony; freedom of speech was forbidden, to write or print or publish the statement that Slavery did not exist in the Territory, was to win chains and dungeons.

But why this arduous effort to establish Slavery in a country where cotton cannot be raised? It was to make Kansas a Slave Territory. Then it could easily be made a Slave State and brought into the Union as such, and other Slave States carved out of it. It is because Slavery is so small an interest that it is compelled to resort to the chicanery of legislation to continue its power. It is forced to insist upon the admission of small Slave States. There are fifteen Slave States; in eleven of them there were cast in 1852 only 346,000 votes. New-York alone cast more votes than that, yet New-York has but two Senators while the eleven Slave States have twenty-two. All the Slave States together cast 800,000 votes, the Free States cast 2,000,000 votes, yet the Slave States have thirty Senators, the Free States only thirty-two. This glorious inequality is guaranteed by the Constitution, and we do not propose to disturb it. But shall it be extended? [Cries of "No, no."] In the House of Representatives this inequality is no less marked. If a man at the North has money to spare, he invests it in a farm, in bank stocks or in shipping, but his money has no representation. At the South a man invests his money in Slaves and through them his money is represented in Congress. Hence, the Slave States have twenty-five representatives more than they would have if their property was placed upon the same basis as ours. The Constitution guarantees this inequality too, and no one proposes to disturb it. But shall it be extended? [Cries of "No, no—no more."] In electing a President each State has as many electoral votes as it has members in both Houses of Congress, so the South enjoys the benefit of both these inequalities when a President is to be chosen. The Slave States have 800,000 voters and 120 electoral votes. The Free States, with 2,000,000 voters has only 176 electoral votes. So that it takes 12,000 freemen at the North to give an electoral vote, while 7,000 freemen are all that are necessary to enjoy this privilege at the South. Shall we extend the power of this oligarchy? [Shouts of "No, no."] If we do, we deserve to be slaves all our days.

It is in human nature to be ambitious. Perhaps we should be equally ambitious in their circumstances to possess ourselves of this power, but it is our duty to prevent it. It has already given them the power of choosing the Executive. And have any of us thought how great is the Executive power in this country? how every interest is subsidized to it? To-day there are 40,000 office-holders electioneering for the continuance of even the Administration we now are suffering under. We suppose that we are all eligible to office here. But do they hold us so at Washington? Is there a Custom-House officer who feels himself at liberty to think Slavery is anything else than a blessing? If you know of any such one, give me his name—the telegraph will hurry it on to Washington, and in 24 hours his head will be in the basket. It has come to this, that a man is not fit to distribute letters to his neighbors unless he is a doughface. Every man is ostracised unless he is willing to become a missionary of this oligarchy.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke of the ease with which sacrifices are made for Slavery. When Texas was annexed—and that Mr. CALHOUN said was simply for the sake of extending Slavery, how easily a war with Mexico was voted. It cost sixty or seventy million dollars, but it was freely given, for the service of the South out of the Northern pocket. When Slavery wanted a little more territory ten or twelve millions more were voted to buy it with, and there was no complaint. When it became possible that a Pacific Railroad might be wanted on exclusively Southern territory, $7,000,000 more was voted for the purchase of the Mesilla Valley. Later still when Slavery wanted Cuba, President PIERCE offered $200,000,000 for Cuba. Now how much would the South give for Canada?

A VOICE—Three cents.

No, they wouldn't give three cents. They would give $50,000,000 rather than have it annexed. For when the reciprocity treaty was lying in the Senate, Senators openly opposed it, on the ground that Canada would want to be annexed if it went into operation. The President of the United States was made a mere tool of this oligarchy. Laws which even Mr. CASS confessed were outrageous, the President says must be enforced, and for their enforcement he had a fitting tool in Judge LECOMPTE. The fame of Judge JEFFREYS was a blot and a stain upon the judiciary of England. Was Judge LECOMPTE jealous of his predecessor's infamy, that he busies himself to apply JEFFREYS' doctrine of constructive treason to neighbors of ours, who have gone to settle as good citizens in Kansas, and thrust them into dungeons.

The speaker thanked God that he heard signs that these Free-State prisoners of Kansas were about to be released. No thanks to the President or the Government for it. Nothing but the pendency of a Presidential election was sufficient to stir this tide of popular sentiment. He spoke of the noble band of patriot Republicans who in the House of Representatives, with Mr. BANKS at their head, had stood firm in their refusal when the President demanded that the army should be allowed to dragoon the citizens of Kansas. When a majority in the Senate demanded that the United States army should be prostituted to the support of Slavery there, it was only by a coalition of [illegible] from the North and the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN that they were defeated. SOLOMON G. HAVEN, THOMAS R. WHITNEY, of this City, (hisses and groans for Mr. WHITNEY,) and HUMPHREY MARSHALL voted with the Slavery party, and so passed the bill by 101 to 98, and that was the way that freedom was betrayed this session.

The speaker proceeded to consider the remedy. Surely it was time to administer the remedy. President PIERCE had been pleased to sneer at the efforts of the people of Kansas to save themselves from Slavery. The speaker showed by a comparison of the commerce, products, and educational condition of Virginia and New-York, of Kentucky and Ohio, of Arkansas and Michigan, of Massachusetts and South Carolina, that the effort of a State to save itself from Slavery was scarcely a thing to be sneered at.

Is it of no interest, he asked, to us whether the prairies of Kansas shall smile and blossom as the free West does, or whether the single staple of her soil shall be slaves for the South? In 1844 Mr. BUCHANAN had said that if Texas was annexed a drain would be established that would relieve Virginia of her slaves. During the ten years preceding the annexation of Texas the slave population of Virginia had decreased 20,000; in the ten years after that annexation it had increased over 10,000. And that was the kind of drain that enlarging the area of Slavery would always establish for the more northern Slave States. He spoke of the calculation of Gov. WISE, that if California had come in as a Slave State, the price of a sound able-bodied negro would now be $5,000 in Virginia instead of $1,000, and commented upon the present standard of patriotism in Virginia, and its degradation since the time when PATRICK HENRY said "Give me liberty or give me death."

The remedy for the disgraceful state of things that exists, Mr. RAYMOND saw in the election of JOHN C. FREMONT. He disposed of the charge of sectionalism very briefly, and said that the South were busier now in arranging the programme of behavior in event of Mr. FREMONT's election than they are in trying to defeat him. His election they seemed now to take for granted, and Bully BROOKS had already announced the necessity of marching to Washington to take possession of the archives and treasure. It was fortunate for us, perhaps, that the archives and treasure were not left at Niagara [Laughter.] He characterized Mr. FILLMORE as a very respectable man, who, if it was just as easy as not, would doubtless do the right thing, but he would be obliged to any man who could point to any fact in his history which indicated the possession of a particle of "pluck." The vaporing about the dissolution of the Union he said was confined to a very small portion of the people of the South—to such fire-eaters as JEFF. DAVIS, QUITMAN and TOOMBS. The great mass—nine-tenths of the white people of the South—no more thought of disunion than we. He read extracts from letters from the South urging him and the North not to back down—not to fear or regard the threats of the South. One of these begging for the sake of the emancipation of the white souls of the South that the North should be true in that contest, concluded with "God and FREMONT, yours truly, &c." Indeed, said Mr. RAYMOND, if it were not for the dreadful fears that overcome them there, I have no doubt there could be developed to-day as effective a Republican Party at the South as there is at the North.

In conclusion, he thought he saw, in the brilliant prospects of success, day breaking for Freemen at the North and the South and in suffering Kansas. With the election of FREMONT, peace would be established in all the country and Kansas would be saved for Freedom, if indeed—alluding to the election there on the first of October next, while almost every Freeman has been driven out of the Territory or murdered in his place—it is not too late to prevent new rivets from being fastened upon her. There were cheering signs that day was breaking. The instinct of the people was aroused. The popular will was determined to set this thing right. [Loud and long continued cheers.]

A Quartette Club followed, singing how "BUCHANAN is a Used-up Man," to great acceptance, and then the President introduced to the audience a gentleman who needed no introduction, for his tall, stout frame, and smiling, clean-shaved face, are quite familiar everywhere north of Washington—Senator HENRY WILSON.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

After the applause which followed the conclusion of Mr. RAYMOND's address had subsided, the President read several notices of future meetings, and then introduced Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who was received with a storm of applause, which continued for several minutes.

Addressing the President, and his fellow-citizens of the City of New-York, he said he had no words with which to express the gratitude of his heart for the generous welcome they had given him. But they might be assured that the influence of their kindness would be an incentive to his energy in the future struggles which must take place, while doing duty in the cause of Freedom. We, said he, are passing through another Presidential Olympiad. Themes of profound importance are agitating the whole country. Within a few weeks Iowa has spoken; the Green Mountain State, where lie the bones of ETHAN ALLEN, has spoken for Freedom. Its voice has penetrated even to the White House, and if you put your ear to the ground you may hear a sound, and thereby know that the knees of President PIERCE and his Cabinet are knocking together with fear and trembling. [Applause.] Maine, too, has spoken, and she has spoken gloriously for Freedom. Even the Court Journal (the Washington Union) has heard the result from "the Democratic stronghold of the East." Gentlemen, I am fresh, or rather, I am exhausted, from my labors at a recent meeting in my native State. There they have held a Convention; they have agreed upon a ticket, and on that ticket is the name of JOHN C. FREMONT. And let me tell you, gentlemen, they will support that ticket with powerful effect. And I would here predict, and I wish the reporters to take it down, that JOHN C. FREMONT will have a majority in every one of the 326 towns in Massachusetts. [Great applause.] I have heard some say that FILLMORE will carry Massachusetts. Why, gentlemen, after the election it will require an affidavit to prove that he was a candidate for the Presidency. [Applause.] I say to you, gentlemen, you have nothing to fear for the East. The East is as true for freedom to-day as she was in 1776. The spirit that lived in our fathers then, is active now. I repeat it, you have nothing to fear from the East. Gentlemen, when I think that the name and fame, and the principles which are represented in this canvass by JOHN C. FREMONT are worthy of all attention, in this, the great commercial City in the Union, with a commerce, a press, and an intelligence unsurpassed, it does not surprise me, that here, two nights in succession, your Tabernacle has been filled to overflowing with the beauty and intelligence of your City, assembled in the cause of Freedom and FREMONT. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, this is no ordinary occasion. It is not a contest between mere politicians for power. [Applause.] DANIEL WEBSTER said, in Niblo's Saloon, twenty years ago, that opposition to the extension of Slavery had seized upon the religious sentiment of the people, and that it must finally triumph. Gentlemen, that great man never uttered a truer sentiment than that, and I say to the Democratic Party that that principle and that sentiment is for JOHN C. FREMONT in the present canvass. [Great applause.] Why, gentlemen, do you believe that there is a Christian man in New-York who dare go into his closet, and pray for the success of JAMES BUCHANAN in the present contest, knowing and understanding the platform on which he stands, and the principles he advocates? [Cries of "No, no."] I tell you, gentlemen, and you may depend upon it, the religious sentiment of the country is with the Republican party, and will sustain its candidate for the Presidency. Mr. RAYMOND has said to you, in his clear, eloquent and effective address, that there have been threats of disunion in case of the election of JOHN C. FREMONT. Gentlemen, I regret to say that there are men in New-England who talk that, and who appear to believe what they say. But I tell you, gentlemen, the South dare not separate from the Union; and I say to you also that the great mass of the Southern people will stand by the Union. [Enthusiastic applause.] General HOUSTON said the other day, that if any man in his Party talked of disunion, although his arm was palsied, weakened by the enfeebling influence of seventy years, he would knock him down. [Applause.] I wished when I heard it, that MILLARD FILLMORE had been, not within reach of his arm, but within reach of his voice. [Loud cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND has told you that it is said there are those who would favor disunion; but I can tell you, gentlemen, that among such he will not find the names of CLAYTON and HOUSTON, and many others—he will not find them guilty of treason. The sentiment which gives the Republican Party its great strength here is penetrating South. The Republican-American Party is to-day the great Party of the Union. No branch of it threatens a dissolution of the Union. It is the Party in opposition to it that talk of that. [Applause.] Gentlemen, it is said that the Republican Party is a sectional party. Who made it a sectional party? I declare to you to-day that the principles of the Republican American Party embrace every inch of our country, and the best interests of the human race in every land. I say to you that we are for the Union, and we would to-day, as we would after the election of JOHN C. FREMONT, defend, with our property and blood, any attack of a foreign foe against our brethren in the South. [Tremendous applause.] We make no war against the South. [Cries of "That's true."] But we do war against that Slave-power that has seized the Government, and is using it for the advancement, for the extension of Slavery. As my friend has told you, we are opposed to the extension of Slavery, for good and sufficient reasons. I see before me now those who I am sure depend upon their own right arms to hew their way respectably through life; and I tell them that one of the principal reasons why we oppose the extension of Slavery is that we would preserve the Territories to the free labor of free men. [Applause.] But gentlemen, I must be brief. I have spoken twelve times within the last four days, and I have not strength sufficient to make myself heard distinctly in a long speech on this occasion. [Cries of "Go on," "We can hear you."] But I would ask any young man who desires to go to Kansas, if he would wish to go there to labor, side by side with Slavery? That young man, if he should go there now, and after becoming a resident should offer his vote, would find that he could not cast it, until he had taken an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Gentlemen, no Christian Northern man can take that oath. When Kansas was open to settlement, the young men of the North were told that by going there they might aid in shaping the future of that country. But with the outrageous laws that have been passed there by a Bogus legislature, he cannot do it. He cannot hold an office, however small, because no Christian man could take an office if he must take the oaths required by those who claim to be in authority there to-day. He cannot even sit in the jury-box unless he swears that he believes Slavery exists by right in the Territories. If he does not swear to that, he may be sent to the Penitentiary for his refusal, and he may remain there for life, even if he should live to be as old as Methuselah. And if he should distribute documents or newspapers opposed to Slavery, he would find himself incarcerated in the penitentiary for five years. And he would find there other statutes more horrible than ever cursed any nation before. He would find there a military to enforce these enactments. He would find there enactments inflicting twenty-one stripes upon the back of free white women. And he would also find an army, an American army there, to see that punishment enforced. [Shouts of "shame, shame."] But, gentlemen, I have been told by my Democratic friends that they are willing to repeal those statutes. I here declare that they have never offered to repeal them. They say they offered that in TOOMBS's bill. In that bill, they offered to extend the Constitution over the Territory. Now I believe the Constitution always has extended over that Territory. [Laughter.] In that bill they promised that no laws should be enforced contrary to the Constitution. Yes, they did. But it was to be with such men as Judge LECOMPTE and CATO to determine their constitutionality—the men who indicted a printing-press and a respectable hotel, occupied by Free-State men as nuisances. I say of TOOMBS's bill, that there was not one friend of Freedom who dared to vote for it, for it would have made Kansas a Slave State. Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON and others went around in Congress, beseeching the friends of Freedom not to vote for it. By their exertions, and the tactics of Mr. Speaker BANKS, [applause,] it was laid on the table, where it will lie for ever. [Loud cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND has told you that those laws have been declared infamous by members of the Democratic Party. Yes, Mr. WELLER, without consulting his party, offered a resolution repealing them. But there was a caucus of the Democracy, in which it was declared that they must not be repealed. Mr. WELLER then made an humble apology for what he had done, and voted to lay his own resolution on the table. I charge it upon the Democracy of the House and of the Senate, and I charge it upon the Administration, that they dared not repeal those laws. The slave interest require that those laws must be enforced. The President declares that they must be enforced. In his message of Feb. 18 he repeated it. Senator DOUGLAS said they must be enforced, and that the friends of Freedom in Kansas must be subdued. Gentlemen, the friends of Freedom appended a proviso to the army appropriation bill, to the effect that the army should not be used in defence of the bogus laws in Kansas. By their exertions that bill was lost because that proviso could not be carried, and then Congress adjourned. An extra session was called; we defeated two bills without the proviso, and were defeated in the third not because the friends of Freedom did not stand firm, but because they were outnumbered. We have all along been in the minority in Congress, and all that has been done has been done by great energy and perseverance. I have seen it charged that the friends of Freedom were not bold enough. I say that the friends of Freedom in the last Congress knew not how to spell the word Fear. [Tremendous shouting.] Everything was done that could be done to defeat that bill. We were ready to let the army perish rather than those infamous, devilish laws should be forced down the throats of freemen in Kansas. The man who opposed us acted as a British officer during the Revolution, desired to act, when he declared that he would force the Stamp Act down the throats of the men of the Colonies with the hilt of his sword. It was when they had done so that President PIERCE gave a banquet to his Cabinet and his friends who had placed $44,000,000 of money at his disposal! And, Gentlemen, my friend, Mr. RAYMOND, has told you that the President told a Committee of Kansas men, that the policy of the Government, in relation to Kansas, would not be changed. And, in proof of that, he gives the Governor power to call upon the neighboring States—upon Kentucky and Illinois—for military aid in enforcing them. This President, who has suffered such things to transpire in Kansas, told a Committee of the Free-State men from there that if they had cared less for their institutions there would have been no trouble. Lord NORTH might have said to our fathers, during the Revolution, that if they had cared less for their rights—if they had cared less for Freedom—there would have been no need of sending a British army out against them.

But I thank God that our fathers did care, and that the freemen of Kansas have cared for their institutions. And I blush to know that a man could be found, whose father fought in the Revolution, to say to Americans that they made trouble by caring for their institutions. But that man PIERCE has been thrown aside as a useless thing, and, gentlemen, I ask you now, if we are to have four years more of the same policy, with BUCHANAN nominally, and JOHN W. FORNEY, really, President of the United States? For with the Democracy, BUCHANAN is the platform and FORNEY the candidate. Mr. BUCHANAN has always been a weak and vacillating man, and he is surrounded by the worst class of politicians that ever surrounded any man—your FORNEYS, your SANDERSES, your [illegible], and your SOULE's—such men as Christian men will never willingly trust with the management of their affairs. [Cries of "No," "no," "no."] Such men will not support BUCHANAN. They have put up and will stand by JOHN C. FREMONT. It is charged that Mr. FREMONT lacks experience. I thank God that he is not an old, debauched politician, and I venture to say that his name is to-day mentioned with respect in the intelligent circles of Europe, where BUCHANAN's name is never mentioned. JOHN C. FREMONT has done that for his country which was gratefully acknowledged by such men as CLAY and WEBSTER, at the time the work was done. What has Mr. BUCHANAN done for which he might receive the grateful acknowledgements of the people? I declare that there is not a speech, a dispatch, a paper, or a document, or a circular, of which he has been the author during his long political life, that an American can speak of with pride or respect. His Ostend circular has disgraced the country before the eyes of all civilized nations. And yet there are those who talk of voting for him, because they desire to vote for a conservative statesman for the presidency. I tell you, gentlemen, and I tell our friends of the opposing parties, that JOHN C. FREMONT is the conservative candidate, notwithstanding all the false charges, (and they are all false.) They say he is a slaveholder—the man who, loving his wife dearly, said she should go into her own kitchen and do her own work before he would own one dollar in human flesh. And, gentlemen, she did it, and did it willingly. [Three cheers for JESSIE.] I tell you, gentlemen—and what I say is true—that to JOHN C. FREMONT and JESSIE more than to any other we owe it, that California came in the pure white garments of Liberty into the Union. They say also that he is a Roman Catholic. [Laughter, and cries of "No [illegible]."] Gentlemen, I do not mean to say anything unkind of any man; but I must say what I feel, and that is, that I shall never meet JAMES or ERASTUS BROOKS without looking on their foreheads to see whether the word "liar" is not branded there. [Enthusiastic cheering, stamping of feet and clapping of hands.] You have heard much of the BROOKSES lately.

A VOICE—There are three of them.

Yes, said the speaker, resuming, there are three of them. There is Bully BROOKS, the bludgeon bearer of Slavery. And let me tell you that I would rather be Bully BROOKS, as he stands before the country now, than to be Rooky or "Dog Noble" BROOKS, for I believe the worst, meanest man who can hold a position in this or any other country, is the liar. [Applause.]

The speaker then referred, at great length, to the subject of FREMONT's religion, repudiating the charge of Catholicism that had been made against him. With reference to the charge that he had defrauded the Government, he had a few words to say. Mr. [illegible], Mr. BUCHANAN's Man Friday, came, he said, into the Senate with a resolution calling for an examination of his accounts. I went into the library, where I procured a book of some 240 pages, in which are the names of all who, for a number of years past, have had Government moneys in their hands for periods of from one to two years, and I tell you, gentlemen, his name is not in that list. But, instead of that, it is a fact that some two or three years ago, when his accounts were settled, a balance of $183,000 in his favor was paid over to him—money which he had expended and become responsible for for the use of his Government. He does not owe the Government one dollar. The same charges were made against WASHINGTON, JACKSON, ZACHARY TAYLOR and General SCOTT. Who believes them now? And what man who gives the subject a moment's thought, will believe the charge against JOHN C. FREMONT? Maine has vindicated him, and, gentlemen, I have the fullest conviction that every Free State will vindicate him in November next. But, in closing, I have a word to say to the Fillmore men, and I would advise the Republicans to let them severely alone. They are supporting a man who is not to gain a single electoral vote. Let them alone, for there is no great principle represented by Mr. FILLMORE, and those of them who love Freedom will come to us, and those of them who love Slavery will go to BUCHANAN in November. At home I hear nothing about Mr. FILLMORE. It is when I come away that I hear him spoken of. And I here predict that he will not get 30,000 votes in the New-England States. We have some straight-Whigs—a few. They had a Convention there the other day, and they indorsed Mr. FILLMORE. But they have no more influence upon the people of New-England than have those who blacked their boots the morning they went to the Convention. I have the highest respect for them. They are men of intelligence; they are men of talent, who are looking back and going back. They are not with the people. In Maine, Mr. EVANS, one of the most talented men in New-England, labored hard against Republicanism, and Mr. CHOATE wrote a letter. [Laughter.] He went over bodily to Mr. BUCHANAN, carrying with him a votive offering—a sneer at the Constitution. He said it was the glittering and sounding generalities of natural rights that make up the Declaration of Independence. I thank God that the Republican Party stands by those glittering and sounding generalities of natural rights. Our fathers stood by them. The declaration of the truth that all men are born free and equal, gave this nation a name among the nations of the earth, and if it should sink away, that declaration will commend it to the admiration of the future. And yet this Democratic Party has sunk so low that they receive such a votive offering—such a sneer.

But Mr. CHOATE was right. He knew what would suit them [Applause.] That party once elevated JEFFERSON upon their highest pedestal. Now they have elevated JOHN C. CALHOUN, who declared that the Declaration of Independence was a rhetorical flourish. He was not rebuked for that, and Mr. CHOATE was not rebuked for his sneer. Gentlemen, they would blot out the Declaration of Independence. It is ours to defend it—it is ours to sustain its principles, and it is ours to defeat all who oppose it. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to the young men of the Free States to labor for Freedom and FREMONT until both should triumph. He retired amid overwhelming and reiterated applause. After which the glee club sang, and Hon. [illegible] G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, made a few brief and eloquent remarks, and the vast assemblage dispersed.

The Inauguration of the Franklin Statue in Boston.

A GREAT JUBILEE IN THE CITY OF NOTIONS—INTERESTING EXERCISES, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The inauguration of the Statue of Franklin was a grand affair, surpassing, in some of its most imposing details, the great civic event of introducing Cochituate water. The procession, embracing five divisions, was escorted by the First Brigade of Massachusetts Militia, including the Boston Light Artillery, the National Lancers and Light Dragoons. The procession was over two hours in passing a given point, and represented nearly every mechanical trade and manufacture.

Among the special attractions was a new and beautiful locomotive and tender, named Benjamin Franklin, mounted on trucks and drawn by eighteen horses; a sugar grinding mill for Cuba drawn by twelve horses; the House and Morse telegraph instruments; the electric fire-alarm; Franklin's old printing press, on which was being struck off and scattered to the crowd a fac-simile of his newspaper, dated 1728; immense structures on wheels representing school rooms filled with scholars at the desks, and a vast number of other novel and interesting features made up one of the grandest displays ever witnessed.

The Masonic fraternity, the Firemen and Mechanics' Charitable Associations, and numerous other charitable societies of Boston, and mechanic and other societies from the adjoining cities and towns, were out in full force. Also the Franklin medal scholars, children of the Public Schools, &c. The procession reached the site of the statue at the west front of the City Hall, soon after 2 o'clock. Here several thousands took possession of the temporary seats and platform, while other thousands filled every standing-place in the vicinity. The drapery which had hitherto concealed the statue was then raised, when it was greeted with thunders of applause. The exercises consisted of music by the band, singing by the pupils of the Public Schools, prayer by Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, address by Mayor RICE, Masonic ceremonies of inauguration, &c.

The oration was then pronounced by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It was listened to with close attention, broken only by repeated outbursts of applause.

The hymn of Old Hundred was sung by the vast audience, and a benediction by Bishop EASTBURN closed the inauguration.

The number of strangers and citizens that thronged to witness the pageant was greater than ever before seen in this city. The sidewalks and balconies, the entire route of the procession, were crowded. Many buildings and streets were handsomely decorated.

During the oration and the other exercises, telegraph messages were transmitted to and answers received and read from the Mayors of Portland, New-York, Philadelphia, Halifax, Troy, Albany, Springfield, Dover, Pittsfield, and other cities.

In the evening the City Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

This has been a great jubilee day for Boston.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Result.

The Democrats held their Congressional Conventions last evening.

In the Third and Eighth Districts no nominations were made. In the Fourth District Hon. JOHN KELLY was unanimously renominated. In the Fifth, Hon. WM. B. MACLAY; in the Sixth, Surveyor JOHN COCHRANE; and in the Seventh, Gen. ELIJAH WARD received the nominations.

The proceedings of the various Conventions will be found below.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The greatest interest centered in the result of the proceedings in the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards. Here, for months past, the pipe-laying and wire-pulling have been the most extensive and the arrangements most diversified.

DANIEL E. SICKLES had his friends and HIRAM WALBRIDGE had his friends, and each had been most active. The Wood Party were nearly to a man in favor of SICKLES, while the opposition united their strength on SICKLES at the recent primary election. The Wood Party were, as is already known, declared the victors, so it was generally believed that at the Convention SICKLES would be nominated on the first ballot, by the Wood Convention, at least. But last night's proceedings disappointed expectation.

The Wood Convention (for so we must name it in contradistinction) met at Riley's Hotel, in West Broadway, at 8 o'clock, and organized by appointing GEORGE S. BARNARD, of the Eighth Ward, as chairman, and JOSEPH H. WHITMORE and JAMES HARRISON Secretaries.

In the meantime another body of men, claiming to be the regular and duly elected Democratic Convention, made their appearance at the same place, and being unable to engage a room, (they all having been secured by the Wood Convention,) proceeded to organize in one of the upper entries. They chose ROBT. C. MCINTYRE, of the Fifth Ward, chairman, and WALTER JOYCE, of the Second Ward, secretary, and then adjourned to meet again on Friday evening.

The Wood Convention, though somewhat disconcerted at the sudden and unexpected appearance and action of the opposing body, proceeded with the business for which they had assembled.

Nominations were called for, when in response the names of DANIEL E. SICKLES, of the Third Ward, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of the Fifth Ward, and WILLIAM MINOR, of the Second Ward, were mentioned.

It was then inquired whether the gentlemen named were ready to acknowledge and abide by the action of the Convention, and it was agreed that further proceedings should be deferred until the position of these gentlemen could be ascertained.

To obtain this information, a Committee of five was appointed, and the Convention took a recess for half an hour, to await the Committee's report.

At 9½ o'clock the Convention reassembled, when the Committee reported progress. They stated that a letter upon the points asked for had been received from Mr. SICKLES, that Mr. MINOR was not within immediate reach of the Committee, and that Mr. WALBRIDGE, who was within the hotel, had made a partial reply, but promised to give a more extended one in writing.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again this (Wednesday) night week.

So no nomination was made last night in the Third Congressional District—and, from present appearances, the Democrats of this District are likely to follow the examples set them at Tammany Hall, by splitting on candidates.

Really, it appears that Fernando is bound either to rule or ruin.

It has all along been understood that the Mayor was as faithful to the cause of Sickels as Sickels had been to him, but from the whisperings last night it is likely that such will not prove to be the case.

The friends of harmony in the District are desirous of fighting DANIEL with his own original weapons—a-half-and-half organization. They say, "WALBRIDGE wants the nomination and SICKLES wants the nomination. Neither will back down from the other. Suppose they withdraw and let a new man—one that will unite both parties—be nominated." If such a proceeding should be adopted, the nomination would probably be given either to Mr. MINOR or UDOLPHO WOLFE.

But SICKLES, it would seem, is determined to stand his ground, and if his friends, who are in the majority in the Wood Convention, will persist in his nomination, then WALBRIDGE will also run, and we shall behold another Democratic split.

FERNANDO WOOD is yet to be consulted. His power is great and his tactics crooked, and before the Conventions again meet he may arrange the trouble to suit himself, if not those who relied upon his aid.

Thus the matter stands.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

This District is composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The Nominating Convention met at the "Ivy Green," Elm-street. JOHN KELLY, the present member, was renominated by acclamation. As a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election in this District, Mr. KELLY will no doubt be the next member. He voted for an investigation concerning the Keating murder and against one concerning the Sumner outrage. KEATING was a countryman of his, SUMNER was only an American.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards, together with Williamsburg, comprise this district. Hon. THOMAS WHITNEY, South American, is the present member. The Convention met over a bar-room at the corner of Grand and Cannon streets. Hon. WM. B. MACLAY was unanimously nominated, this disappointing Mr. PHILIP HAMILTON, Dr. MEEKER, and other candidates. Mr. MACLAY is a graduate of the New-York University, a lawyer, and was the representative in Congress of the Fourth District (under the former census) in 1847-'49. Mr. WHITNEY will be renominated by the South Americans, but who the Republican candidate will be we have not as yet learned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Convention of this District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, met at Hermitage Hall, Houston-street. On the first ballot Hon. JOHN WHEELER, the present member was unanimously renominated. He however, being himself a delegate, thanked the Convention but declined peremptorily. This was very well understood beforehand, as he had left the Democratic Party and was elected to his present seat by Anti-Nebraska and K. N. votes. Deserting those who had elected him, however, he voted for AIKEN as Speaker, and for all the measures of the present Administration. He could by no possibility be reelected.

A second ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows:

JOHN COCHRANE, of the Seventeenth Ward..........14
CHAS. D. MEAD, of the Fifteenth Ward..........7

The Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards voted for COCHRANE and the Fifteenth for MEAD. The nomination was then made unanimous. Mr. COCHRANE is at present Surveyor of the Port. In 1848 he was a very strong Van Buren Barnburner, but at present he is a prominent Buchanier and Anti-Woodite.

The South American candidate in this District will probably be HIRAM KETCHUM or Alderman ELY. The Republicans are in favor of WM. CURTIS NOYES, who, if he will accept the nomination, will no doubt be elected.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

This District is composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards. The Convention met at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The seats of the Delegates from the Sixteenth Ward were contested, but the ticket headed JAMES GILLESPIE was admitted, having the certificate of the Inspectors.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

H. H. Morange..........1
Elijah Ward..........[illegible]
Thos. J. Munday..........7

Previous to the next ballot, Mr. MUNDAY's name, at his own request, was withdrawn.

On the second ballot, the entire vote of the three Wards was cast for ELIJAH WARD, whose nomination was then made unanimous.

The South Americans have two candidates in this District—JOHN BULLOCK and GEORGE BRIGGS. Alderman VOORHIS is talked of as a Republican candidate.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

This District was strongly contested. It is composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. There were four ballots taken, resulting as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ald. Herrick	16	15	14	14
Ald. Jackson	7	7	7	7
Horace F. Clark	8	8	9	10
John Anderson	1	0	0	5
J. C. Rutherford	3	0	0	0
D. J. Chatfield	5	2	2	3
S. Brodhurst	1	1	1	0
J. Doherty	1	1	1	1

The Twelfth Ward went unanimous for JACKSON; the Eighteenth Ward for CLARK; the Nineteenth Ward for HERRICK; the Twenty-first and Twenty-second split up. No candidate having a majority, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday evening next. Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN is the present Republican member from this district, and will probably be re-nominated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

Republican State Convention in New-Jersey.

State Convention of the North Americans and the Radical Abolitionists.

New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET NOMINATED—SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

The State Convention of the Republican party of New-Jersey was held at Trenton, yesterday. Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, who presided at the Philadelphia Convention which nominated FILLMORE and DONELSON, and has lately joined the Fremont ranks presided and spoke eloquently upon taking the Chair.

The Electoral ticket nominated is as follows:

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JAMES PARKER, of Middlesex; THOMAS B. CARPENTER, of Camden.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

Ist District—LEWIS HOWELL, of Camden.
IId District—CHARLES PARKER, of Mercer.
IIId District—ROBERT FOSTER, of Hunterdon.
IVth District—DAVID RYERSON, of Sussex.
Vth District—EDGAR B. WAKEMAN, of Hudson.

A set of appropriate and spirited resolutions were adopted. Speeches were made by Ex-Chief Justice HORNBLOWER and Hon. J. W. MILLER, of New-Jersey, and General [illegible], of Kansas. The Convention was very large, influential and enthusiastic. The skies brighten in New-Jersey.

North American State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The North American Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. Two hundred Delegates were present.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., was chosen as temporary Chairman.

Mr. SCHAFFER, on taking the Chair, spoke of the position in which the North Americans have been placed by the action of the Philadelphia Convention. He said if they had come out from the party to which they had been connected, they had but joined themselves to the People's Party. He trusted that the action of the Convention would be such as would tend to unite all the liberty loving men of the State.

STORM V. BOYD, of Albany, was chosen Secretary.

On motion the Chair was authorized to name the Committee on Permanent Organization, selecting one from each Judicial District.

The Chair named the Committee as follows: First District—George Law. Second—Luther Caldwell. Third—John S. Slingerland. Fourth—Chas. S. Bright. Fifth—Robert Fraser. Sixth—William H. Ely. Seventh—N. P. Colby. Eighth—Augustus Raynor.

Mr. LAW declined to serve, when the Chair appointed RICHARD MOTT in his place.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed as follows:

First District—D. A. BALDWIN.
Second District—WM. DURHE.
Third District—SILAS SEYMOUR.
Fourth District—ROYAL A. BAKER.
Fifth District—IRA BETTS.
Sixth District—H. L. GREEN.
Seventh District—F. H. RUGGLES.
Eighth District—ABRAHAM SEAVER.

The Convention here adjourned till 4 P. M.

Convention of the Radical Abolitionists.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Convention of Radical Abolitionists organized at noon.

JAMES FULLER, of Syracuse, was chosen Chairman, and W. W. CHAPMAN, of Oswego, Secretary.

The following Business Committee was appointed by the Chair: WM. GOODELL, J. C. HARRINGTON, and M. R. WILLIAMS.

This Committee reported a series of resolutions which were adopted.

Mr. M. R. WILLIAMS then addressed the Assembly. The main points of his remarks were directed to the expression of the hope that HORACE GREELEY would not forget the good things that passed through his mind on the 8th of April last, but that [illegible] would have the full influence of the Tribune, speaking abroad through the land the true principles of Freedom, [illegible] by the Radical Abolitionists—a position he was only deterred from taking by considerations of political expediency.

The following Finance Committee was then appointed: OTIS SIMMONDS, of Madison; E. W. [illegible], of Wyoming; J. M. [illegible], of Saratoga.

A Committee was appointed to obtain a list of the members, when the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M.

Great Fremont Meeting in Pittsburgh.

IMMENSE TURNOUT OF REPUBLICANS—SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—PROCESSION, ETC.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

There was a great Republican mass meeting in this city to-day, and it was most imposing in numbers and appearance. Business was almost entirely suspended. The procession was very long. The streets were decorated with flags, banners, &c., and presented a holiday appearance. The windows of the streets through which the procession moved were crowded with ladies. Great enthusiasm everywhere was manifested.

Several distinguished strangers are here, among them Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Hon. N. P. BANKS, and Governors ROBINSON and BINGHAM.

Owing to indisposition Mr. BURLINGAME was not present at the meeting. Mr. SUMNER was also expected to attend, but did not come.

At the meeting all the various trades and other branches of business were represented.

Gentlemen from Ohio and Indiana, who attended the mass meetings at Tippecanoe and Dayton in 1840, say that the meeting here to-day was the largest ever held in the United States.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Repudiate the Union Ticket in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

At a meeting last evening at National Hall called by LEWIS C. LEVIN to repudiate the union ticket of Americans and Republicans for State offices, LEVIN was hooted down and hissed out of the Hall. Subsequently the Union ticket was heartily approved, and LEVIN was denounced. The meeting then formed in procession and marched to the Fillmore meeting at Spring Garden, where similar resolutions were adopted.

News from Kansas.

THE BAIL OF THE [illegible] PRISONERS—BATTLE AND ROUT OF THE MISSOURIANS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Mrs. ROBINSON arrived in this city to-day. She says the bail of her husband was fixed at $5,000, and that of the other prisoners at $5,000 each.

Gov. GEARY had released all the prisoners that were in the hands of the mob at Leavenworth.

The Missourians generally had fled from Westport, fearing an attack from Gen. LANE.

Gen. SMITH had ordered all the families seeking safety at Fort Leavenworth to leave on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

The Pro-Slavery men report a battle at [illegible] Bridge on the 31st ultimo, between 300 Missourians, under Gen. ATCHISON, and a party of Free-Soilers. The Missourians fled at the first charge.

Movements of Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Gov. REEDER spoke at Morristown last night. He will deliver a speech either at Syracuse, Albany or Buffalo, supporting FREMONT and DAYTON. He returns here in two weeks, when he will stump this section of the State for FREMONT.

An Incident.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As I entered yesterday SAVERY's Hotel, in Beekman-street, where I am accustomed to take my lunch, I found the door-way obstructed by a group of men engaged in earnest controversy. The following words, uttered by one of the speakers, caught my ear: "*I am willing to be* CALLED *a traitor to the American Party rather than* BE *a traitor to the cause of liberty.*" The sentiment is worthy of an American citizen, and fit to be written in letters of gold and inscribed on every political banner that shall be given to the breeze in the name of freedom during the present eventful campaign. Pass it round, gentlemen of the press; it needs no comment.

A CITIZEN.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The Fall Exhibition of this Society opened yesterday afternoon, and in the evening an address was delivered by [illegible], Esq. The display of fruits, &c., is excellent, and excels any previous Exhibition of the Society at this season of the year. It will continue open during this day and evening.

[illegible] of the Fillmore [illegible] Virginia,—a delegate [illegible] Convention; a member [illegible] construction; and a member of [illegible] to propose to vote for Buchanan [illegible] address, which we copy from the [illegible] Register:

TO THE [illegible] AND [illegible] CLUB OF [illegible]

Gentlemen: At the last meeting of your Club, [illegible] than a month since, you did me the honor [illegible] your President [illegible]. I then stated to you, as you will remember, [illegible] that I reserved to myself the right to vote for Mr. Buchanan, should I [illegible] Mr. Fillmore [illegible] and that the contest for the Presidency of the United States was between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont. That contingency has happened. [illegible] a chance for Mr. Fillmore's election by the people.

[illegible] by his warmest friends, [illegible] that he will get [illegible] to prevent any election by the people, and then throw the chance of President upon the House of Representatives—an event greatly to be deplored at all times, but more especially so now, when it is remembered that the election must be made by the same House that elected N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, their Speaker. They then argue that Mr. Fillmore has the best chance of an election by this House of Representatives. Let us see how they arrive at this [illegible] conclusion. It takes sixteen States to make an election. Mr. Fillmore has only [illegible] Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. [illegible] by the House. In [illegible] the Vice-President, whose election will devolve upon the Senate, will be the President of the United States [illegible]. The Senate being largely Democratic, will of course elect Mr. Breckinridge, who will then be our President. It is gravely argued by these friends of Mr. Fillmore, that the Black Republican Party, rather than see Mr. Breckinridge President, will all unite on Mr. Fillmore, and thus secure his election. Without discussing the reasons, [illegible] in this proposition, [illegible] are you willing to have Mr. Fillmore [illegible]? I for one am not. I would not want him or any other man elected by the Black Republican Party. [illegible] The contest therefore is between the Democratic and Black Republican Parties, and [illegible] my choice between them. [illegible] the only or the strongest reason why I should vote for Mr. Buchanan. [illegible] there is another [illegible] and more powerful reason than this for the determination to which I have come, after long and [illegible] The contest in which we are engaged is purely a sectional one. The Slavery question is the only issue, and the most prominent feature of which is the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Democratic Party, always the soundest on the question of Slavery, have, in their platform, indorsed this bill, and stand fully pledged to its support. The Black Republican Party, in their platform, denounce it, and demand its repeal. The American Convention, which met in Philadelphia in February last, adopted no platform, but the National Council which met at the same time repealed the famous 12th section, which is the only [illegible] ever adopted by the party, with any pretensions to soundness on the Slavery question, and resolved to ignore that question entirely, and it did adopt a platform in which they [illegible] denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas bill. Mr. Fillmore indorses this platform, and in one of his speeches made since his return from Europe has condemned in the strongest language the repeal of this Compromise and the passage of this bill. The whole American Party at the North cry out with one voice and one tongue, down with the Kansas-Nebraska bill, [illegible]. Only two of Mr. Fillmore's Northern friends in Congress voted against the recent bill restoring the Missouri Compromise. In Indiana there is an open [illegible] between the two parties. They have formed the same electoral ticket—[illegible] the language of the leading Fillmore paper, "The cause of the one is the cause of the other. Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism are indissolubly joined together in holy wedlock." [illegible] throughout the entire North is the old watchword of the American Party heard—"Americans must rule America." This is not now in all their thoughts, and I don't believe it ever was, but for the purpose of deception and fraud. [illegible] "Oh ye Pharisees, hypocrites, there is no faithfulness in your mouths, your inward part is very wickedness, your throat is an open sepulchre; you flatter with your tongue, and you outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." But this is not all, nor is it the worst of it; notwithstanding all this I might have voted for Mr. Fillmore, trusting to his patriotism and conservatism to rebuke and check this sectional spirit, had the American Party at the South stood firmly by the Kansas bill, indorsed its principles and insisted upon their support. Alas! to their shame be it said, they have loved Cæsar more than Rome, their party better than their country. They have deserted the South in this the hour of her danger and united with her foes.

Like Balak of old, who sent a message unto Balaam to come and curse the Israelites for him, that he might drive them out of the land, so the American Party at the North have called upon their brethren at the South to curse for them the Kansas-Nebraska bill and its friends, that they may be able to drive them out of the land that belongs equally to both; but unlike Balaam, who obeyed the command of God rather than of Balak, and blessed the Israelites instead of cursing them, the Southern Americans have obeyed the command of their party rather than the voice of duty to their country and the South, and they have therefore cursed the Kansas bill and its friends, and are continuing to curse it now every day. Some of them openly advocate its repeal—others, more cautious, denounce it as a cheat and a fraud, but say they do not desire to see it repealed. I am at a loss to conceive how this can be. If they honestly believe the Kansas bill to be a cheat and a fraud, they cannot, as honest men, it seems to me, do otherwise than vote for its repeal. By the Missouri Compromise, Kansas would have been a Free State, because it is North of the Missouri line. Now if, under the principles contained in the Kansas bill, she becomes a Slave State, how in the name of honesty and good faith can those men who believe that bill to be a cheat and a fraud vote for her admission into the Union? How can they consent to receive stolen property? As honest men they cannot thus consent to cheat the North out of their territory, any sooner than they could consent to cheat a neighbor out of his land, or acquire any of his property by fraudulent and dishonest means. They must, therefore, vote, when the question comes up with their brethren of the North, for the repeal of the Kansas bill and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Fillmore, with his views on the exercise of the veto power and the sentiments expressed in his Rochester speech, in which he denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a "Pandora's box out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country," could not do otherwise than sanction a bill restoring this Compromise and repealing the Kansas bill. [illegible] Mr. Kendall, American Assistant Elector for the County of Orange, asking whether he would or would not sanction such a bill, and he replied by sending his Rochester speech. I am requested, if I remain in the American Party, to sanction its course upon the all-absorbing question, to denounce the Kansas Bill, and consequently to advocate its repeal and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. I cannot do it, I will not do it. I should be false to myself, to my known opinions upon this question; false to the duty which I owe my State and my Country, were I to consent to such a course. In my opinion it is nothing more nor less than treason to the South. I entertain the same opinion about the Missouri Compromise that most of the American Party do about the Kansas bill. I believe, and have always believed, that it was a cheat and a fraud. The North have never kept it, and they never meant to keep it in good faith. But for the Democratic Party of the North, which has always been willing to stand by the Constitution and its compromises, the South never would have gained any Slave States under the Missouri Compromise. Florida and Texas would have been refused admission into the Union, because they recognized Slavery in their constitution, but for the Democratic Party at the North. Neither of them received a solitary vote from any other party at the North. The Fugitive Slave law only received three votes from the North, outside of the Democratic Party, and therefore could not have been passed but for that party. The Kansas bill did not receive a vote from any other party at the North but the Democratic Party. It has not now a single friend in that portion of the Union outside the Democratic Party. At the South, where, upon its passage it received the entire votes of all the parties, with the exception of two in the Senate and seven in the House of Representatives, strange to say, the American and Old-Line Whig Parties are now arrayed against it.

This is now the only issue in the present campaign. Upon this issue I coincide fully as I have ever done with the position of the Democratic Party, and I believe it is the only party upon which the South can with safety rely in the present crisis. I have never differed with that party save on one question. That question is not in this canvass, or if it is, it is swallowed up and rendered comparatively insignificant in this great sectional contest in which we are now engaged. I therefore return to the Democratic Party to throw what little weight I may be able to control into the scale of those who are fighting the battles of the Constitution and the Union, and shall vote with a great deal of pleasure for their candidates, James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. I have come to this conclusion after long and anxious deliberation, and with a [illegible] of my duty. I know that I have [illegible] by this course. Had I consulted my [illegible] I should have remained where I was, in the American Party. I knew that in separating from that party, I am separating from most of my warmest and best friends—friends who have delighted to honor and sustain me. I owe them [illegible] of gratitude which I would gladly repay by any personal service I could render them; but I cannot, consistently with my conscience, with my sense of justice and of right, with my convictions of duty to my country and the South, consent to go with them in the present contest. I believe most of you are honest in the opinions you express and the principles you advocate. I believe most of you are actuated by patriotic purposes, and I ask that you will extend the like charity to me; but if this is denied me, and my motives should be assailed and impugned, a conscious rectitude of purpose will sustain me amid all the animosities that may be hurled against me. I now respectfully resign the Presidency of your Club, gentlemen, and with my best wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity, I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

GEORGE D. GRAY.

A Kentucky View of the Kansas Difficulty.

LETTER FROM A KENTUCKY FARMER.

[illegible], Ky., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are a ranter for Free-Speech, Fremont, and Free almost everything else. If you are sincere in your regards for Free-Speech, I may expect this letter to appear in the Times. Allow first of an introduction. I am a Kentuckian by birth and education; a plain farmer and a Slaveholder; a *paying subscriber to ten newspapers*, (5 Buchanan, 1 Fillmore, 1 Old-Line Whig, 1 Agricultural, and 1 Fremont, the New-York Semi-Weekly Times,) consequently am much of a newspaper reader. I had always been a Whig until the advent of Know-Nothingism; could not stand that and went over to the Democracy. I am not, however, a blind partisan, but rather an independent freeman, going with and always intending to go with, a party just so long as its principles command my judgment, and no longer. I rank among my neighbors as quite moderate and conservative upon all questions, political or otherwise. I read many other Northern Fremont papers besides the Times.

Well, Sir, it really does seem to me as if fanatical presses and demagogues have operated to such an extent upon the public mind North, that the people, or at least a large portion of them, are going stark mad. Free Kansas, bleeding Kansas, Border-Ruffians, they are shrieking from one week's end to the other. To the people of the South, or at least this portion of it, this all appears as the most sublimated nonsense. Why, Sir, there is no excitement at the South about Kansas. For my own part, and doubtless I speak the sentiments of four-fifths of the people of the entire South—I say for my own part I would not give a straw to make Kansas either a Free or Slave State. Our position is simply this: We claim to be joint partners with the North in all the territory of the United States. It was purchased by the blood and treasure of both sections. Well, then, we ask that all this territory shall be left open to settlers from all sections of the confederacy. Then, when the infant territory acquires a sufficient population, let her citizens adopt a republican constitution, permitting or excluding Slavery as they may deem proper, and then let Congress smilingly welcome her into the great sisterhood of States. That, according to my understanding, is the plain meaning and intent of the much abused Nebraska bill. It is a correct, fair and honorable principle, it seems to me, and if honestly and cheerfully acquiesced in by North and South, would forever settle the eternal cry and agitation upon the subject of Slavery. Ah, but say you, what security do you grant us against Border Ruffianism? Sir, I say this, and would stake my life upon it if the question could ever be fairly determined, had Massachusetts attended to her own business instead of (through a false philanthropy) attempting to force her own institutions upon a Territory more than 1,000 miles distant, the epithet Border-Ruffian would not now be figuring so extensively in Fremont newspapers. We of the South unanimously pronounce Massachusetts the aggressor in this whole business, and hold her responsible for all the disorder and bloodshed that has ensued. The aggressive spirit of the South, the aggressions of the slave power, these are terms we are accustomed to see every day spread out before the people of the North by the Republican press; they form likewise the staple of all Abolition harangues and lectures. Gentlemen editors, gentlemen haranguers and lecturers, you slander us. We are not aggressive or aggressors. We are moderation itself by the side of you. Our fault is, that we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

When our country calls we are the first to rush to her defence; but when the battle is over, the victory won, and large territories acquired, then these white-cravated New-England preachers, these Northern literary gentlemen, and all the stay-at-homes, are the first to rush forward, shouting secure all this precious domain to freedom, we want it for our children, and our childrens' children forever. But we of the South, who fought hard to acquire all this territory, when we come to look about for virgin soil and new localities, having been reared to look upon the relation of master and slave as a blessing and advantage to both parties, and desirous of continuing the relation, find ourselves attempted to be shut out by these self-righteous, sanctimonious non-combatants. Because we will not quietly and tamely submit to this nice arrangement, we are branded with all the epithets Yankee ingenuity can invent. To one familiar with Slavery and the Slave States, the daily harvest of lies and misrepresentations that are gathered and diffused by the Abolition presses North, can only awaken a triple sentiment of derision, indignation and contempt. Why, Sir, we are not half as bad as you have been made to believe. We even claim to be possessed of our share of humanity, intelligence, and all the other virtues and acquirements. By no means is Slavery such a terrible thing either, as you have cried it up to be. Come among us and see and study for yourself. How happens it that nine-tenths of the Northern emigrants to the South become such contemners and despisers of Abolitionism. They are generally the strongest Pro-Slavery men among us. They even say we natives are pretty clever fellows. Some of them even say that they like us better than the people they left behind. Slavery is not such a bad thing after all, they say. I have no experience of any other Slave State but Kentucky. But here it is undeniable that slaves, almost without exception, fare better in all physical enjoyments than a large majority of the white laborers of the North. So say the Northerners among us, and such is my own limited experience. Besides, let me ask, are not the slaves of to-day a thousand fold better off than their progenitors were in Africa, or than their brethren there are at this day, steeped in barbarism and ignorance? But the Abolition presses and demagogues of the North seem determined to plunge this country into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, for the sake of some 3,000,000 black laborers that are better fed and better clothed than their own white laborers. Whether Negro Slavery has anything to do with it or not, I am not prepared to say, but it is plain to my mind that there is far more of conservatism and natural justice at the South than the North. A recent case in point. Look at the intolerant and proscriptive doctrines of Know-Nothingism. See how they swept, like a monsoon, over every Northern State. But how fared they at the South? Why everywhere repudiated and contemned, save in Maryland and Kentucky, and succeeded only in those States with the cooperation of Old Line Clay Whiggery, an advantage they will never have again. Indeed, Kentucky has but recently strikingly reversed her position upon the subject. I say most positively, and time will confirm my words, that the doctrines and designs of the Know-Nothing Party will henceforth never be able to shape the policy of one single Slave State, even for a single year.

A few more lines and I am done. This Sumner assault. Do you not already feel ashamed of the ridiculous noise and passion you got up upon that subject? Suppose, Sir, that we reverse the case. Suppose Mr. Sumner had conceived himself or his State insulted by some remarks of Mr. Brooks, and had procured a gutta percha *corrector* and administered it to that gentleman in precisely the same manner that it was administered to himself; do you suppose that public meetings would have taken place throughout the South and frothy resolutions passed? Why, I venture to affirm, Sir, that a single paragraph would have disposed of the whole matter in any Southern newspaper. Do not imagine me to be upholding Mr. Brooks. I frankly avow to you that I disapproved of the act and was sorry it occurred. But I really think that the noise and fuss that was manufactured out of it was simply ridiculous. I am by no means an admirer of the intemperate zeal of South Carolina. Her example has done much to discredit the whole South in the eyes of the North.

In conclusion, believe me sincere, Mr. Editor, in saying that in my humble judgment Kansas and Sumner form, the one three-quarters, the other the remaining quarter, of the whole stock-in-trade of the great Republican Party of the North. Yours,

A KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

Further Evidence that Col. Fremont is not a Roman Catholic.

From the New-York Evangelist, Sept. 11.

It is not our business to enter into the strife of politics. That is not our vocation, and we have religiously abstained from such contests. Nor shall we depart from this line of strict propriety. But we are sometimes appealed to for information as to matters of fact, by readers who imagine that we may have special means of knowing the truth. In such a case we are willing to tell what we know—not for the sake of party, but of truth. This we may do without sacrificing our neutral and independent character. If we can help to correct an error, or to disabuse the public mind of a false impression, we are doing a service to right-minded men of all parties. We do not urge our readers to vote one way or the other, but we do wish them to vote intelligently.

It is well known that one of the candidates for the Presidency has been charged with being a Roman Catholic. [illegible] this story [illegible] considering it as one of those bold falsehoods which were fabricated for a party purpose, and which would drop into oblivion as soon as it had served its object. [illegible] thinking it a very effective weapon to [illegible] and prejudice, some good men have thought it worth while to set the matter at once and forever at rest. Clergymen of this city have been applied to by members of their churches, and by letters from abroad, to make personal inquiry, since the public would have entire confidence in their statement, knowing that they were not likely to be deceived themselves, and that they could have no motive to misstate the fact.

Thus appealed to—a number of clergymen, though very reluctant to do anything which could bring their names before the public in connection with any political question, *called on Col. Fremont for the purpose of a frank conversation in regard to his religious profession and belief.* This they did—not for their own personal satisfaction—for not one of them had a doubt about the matter—but simply that they might be able to satisfy others by an assurance from his own lips. Among those who went were Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Dutch Reformed Church; Professors Henry B. Smith and R. D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. David B. Coe, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, and one of the editors of this paper, [Rev. Henry M. Field.] They were received with great cordiality, and Col. Fremont responded very frankly and cheerfully to their inquiries.

When it was remarked that some of our good people were disturbed about his religion, he replied smiling, *that he was glad that his opponents were willing to admit at least, that he had some religious feeling—that he was not wholly indifferent to Christianity.* One of the ministers inquired if the account of his early religious education and of his joining the Episcopal Church, as given in Bigelow's *Life of Fremont*, was correct? He replied that *he had been born and educated in the Episcopal Church; that he had been confirmed as a member of that Church, and had never had a shadow of a thought of leaving it.*

When allusion was made to the persistent assertions that he was a Catholic, he replied that *he could not imagine how such a story took its rise, for that in fact he had hardly been inside of a Catholic church more than half-a-dozen times in his life, and then upon occasions of public interest or of curiosity.*

All this was said very quietly, and with no apparent desire to obtrude his religion, or to make capital out of it, but to state the simple fact of his religious education and belief. No one could listen to this frank yet modest statement without feeling that it was perfectly ingenuous; and that, with no bigotry towards others, he was sincerely and unaffectedly attached to the religion in which he had been educated by a pious mother.

Biting Files!—Mr. B. F. Cook's Affidavit about his Interview with Fremont.

STATEMENT.

A few weeks ago, while engaged in a conversation with Mr. R. W. Potter, I asked him how he could conscientiously vote for Col. Fremont, who was *beyond all doubt* a *Roman Catholic. He replied that* "Col. Fremont was not a Catholic, and whoever said he was, lied." I replied, "Well, Potter, if you will prove to me that he is not, I will forfeit a thousand dollars, or vote for him at the coming election." "*What proof do you want?*" *he asked.* I answered: "*I will take Col. Fremont's own word for it, if you will allow me to ask the questions.*" "Will you sign your name to a writing to that effect." "Yes, sir." Here Mr. Potter drew up an agreement.

He then notified me to hold myself ready to call on Col. Fremont at his house and get the proof I had agreed to accept. In the course of a few days Mr. Potter called at my place of business, and introduced to me Messrs. Nathan Comstock, Jr., and J. L. Moffat, and announced that he was ready to call on Col. Fremont and get the proof I required. * * We were shown into the back parlor where Mr. Fremont was sitting, who on our entering arose and cordially greeted Mr. Moffat, who then introduced Mr. Fremont to Mr. Comstock, Mr. Potter and myself, saying of me, "He is a very good Fremont man, only that he has some conscientious scruples about being a Roman Catholic, and he wishes to ask you a few questions in relation to that subject."

On shaking hands, Col. Fremont asked me to sit down, and remarked, as he sat down, "I am willing to answer any questions that you may please to ask me." I said, "Mr. Fremont, I do not wish you to understand from what has been said, that I would proscribe a man on account of his religion, but I do believe that the spirit of Roman Catholicism is directly antagonistic to the genius of our Republican institutions, and I am free to express that I would conscientiously prefer a man for the high office for which you are a candidate, who does not profess the Roman Catholic faith, but are forced to ask you a few questions, owing to a peculiar arrangement between Mr. Potter and myself."

It is pretty generally stated that you were married by a Roman Catholic priest, which I suppose you too acknowledge to be the fact." His answer was, "*I do.*"

"Did you at that time acknowledge or profess to be a believer in the Roman Catholic faith?" His answer was, "*I did not.*"

"Have you at any time, either before or since your marriage, professed or acknowledged yourself a believer in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church?" His answer was, "*I have not.*"

I said, "that is all." Mr. Comstock immediately asked me if I was satisfied. *I replied that I was.* I said this because I considered I had consented to receive Col. Fremont's denial as decisive in my agreement with Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter exclaimed, "There is another good Fremont man made, Col. This is what we are doing and mean to do every day." I replied, "Yes, Mr. Fremont, I suppose I have got to vote for you or forfeit a thousand dollars. However, I think I shall prefer voting for you." He extended his hand and gave mine a hearty shake and replied, "I thank you, and allow me to congratulate you upon your decision."

I then remarked to Col. Fremont that I had two very important reasons for asking these questions. One was that I was very well acquainted with a highly intelligent Roman Catholic, whom I believed to be well posted in all the forms and ceremonies of the Romish Church, and he had informed me that a Catholic priest would not dare to marry a couple unless one or both of them professed to be a Roman Catholic, for marriage was one of their religious sacraments, and considered the most sacred of all.

The other reason was, that a gentleman who professed to be well acquainted with Col. Fremont while in California, had told me that it was there generally understood that Col. Fremont was a Roman Catholic.

Col. Fremont replied in substance as follows: "In reference to my marriage, all that I can say is, that I have taken little interest in the tenets of that church, and know but little about them. But myself and wife were married by a Catholic, and I believe that there are many instances where Protestants have been married by Catholic clergymen." [He here mentioned a case, but I do not remember the names.]

"In regard to my being a Catholic while in California, I can say that while there I labored excessively hard, and when Sunday came I was very much fatigued, and did not feel like going to church, although my wife did when it was convenient. But I generally staid at home, and spent my time in reading, writing, and attending to such matters of business as I considered of importance, and to my knowledge I was never inside of any church while in California."

He then said, "I am often asked about my being a Catholic by all parties, and even by Catholic delegations, and I presume the one up stairs now waiting for an interview with me, wishes to interrogate me upon this same question. When they do, I shall put the most favorable construction upon the matter that I can, wishing to offend no one, but secure the votes of all. It will not do to deny these things too stoutly, for it is securing me very many votes."

He then further stated, in substance, that he had received by that morning's mail a letter from a gentleman in Maine, saying that if he (Col. Fremont) did not authorise him (the writer) to contradict the report of his (Col. F.) being a Catholic, the State would be lost to the Republicans; and that he (Col. Fremont) was also in receipt of a letter from a distinguished politician in Indiana, saying that if he (Col. F.) would authorise him to state that he (Col. F.) was a Roman Catholic, he was sure of securing a large Catholic vote, "but to neither of these," added Col. Fremont, "can I make a public reply, for if I commence there would be no end to the calls."

Hence I have thought best not to make any public denials of any charges, but leave it to my friends who can manage these things much better than I. When I am called upon by various persons and delegations for an interview, I am obliged to answer such questions as are asked the best way I can; but I authorise no person to make a public use of any statement that I may make, although I cannot help it if they feel so disposed.

There are other charges coming out against me, and I am informed that a gentleman is coming out with an affidavit stating that I am a Slaveholder. I did think, I should answer that publicly, but I believe I shall not. However, I will state that that is *unqualifiedly false*, for neither myself nor wife ever held a slave. It is also stated that I am an inebriate; but I can say, what but few men can, that I never chew, smoke, or use tobacco in any way, nor can I use liquor, for all those things are to me very offensive."

We here bade Mr. Fremont good afternoon, and retired. No other gentleman than those named were present at the interview, which was held with the doors closed.

(Signed,) B. F. COOK.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—AFFIDAVIT OF THREE OTHER GENTLEMEN.

The undersigned were present with Mr. B. F. Cook at an interview with Col. Fremont, concerning which he has published a statement and affidavit in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this day. This affidavit contains many inaccuracies of detail in reference to what preceded that interview, but we shall notice only grave omissions and material mis-statements in that part which relates to the interview itself. Mr. Cook was introduced as a Fillmore, not a Fremont, man. He straightway proceeded to interrogate Col. Fremont in regard to his present and past religious belief, and was answered promptly and explicitly, as Mr. Cook has represented, to wit: *That he was not, and never had been, and had never professed to be, a Catholic*; but it is not true that he said, in reference to the delegation that was waiting for him, as Mr. Cook states, "When they interrogate me, I shall put the most favorable construction upon the matter that I can, wishing to offend no one, but to secure the votes of all. It will not do to deny these things too strongly, for it is securing me very many votes." On the contrary Col. Fremont distinctly said, "I have been called upon by [illegible] to deny that I am a Catholic [illegible] others to [illegible] the same, [illegible] just as I have told you." Col. Fremont went on to say that he thought every citizen was entitled to his own religious belief, and that he would not condemn any man for differing from him in forms of worship; that in judging a man he looked upon his life, and his profession of faith. He said nothing whatever about "securing votes," or of "not doing to deny things too strongly"—nothing whatever capable of such a construction or justifying such an inference. He expressed no unwillingness that we should "make a public use of any statement" that he gave. Mr. Cook, at the conclusion of the interview, presented his hand to Col. Fremont, in a very friendly manner, expressed himself highly gratified, and said that he should vote for him. Referring to the fact that he had been made a delegate to the "Old Line Whig State Convention" which was to assemble at Albany the next day, he laughingly said that he was "in a fix." We all left with him, feeling assured that Mr. Cook was in every respect satisfied, and that henceforth he was to be a sincere and hearty *Fremont man. We are informed that he did not go to Albany.*

JOHN L. MOFFAT, No. 188 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
NATHAN COMSTOCK, Jr. No. 19 William-st., N. Y.
R. W. POTTER, No. 28 Beekman-st., N. Y.

Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1856.

Kings County, City of Brooklyn, ss.

On the 16th day of September, A. D. 1856, before me personally came John L. Moffat and Nathan Comstock, Jr., and Ray W. Potter, the subscribers to the foregoing statement, to me severally personally known, and the said Moffat and Potter being duly sworn, and the said Comstock being duly affirmed, did each for himself depose and say, that he had read and fully understood the contents of said statement, and that the same is in all respects true.

T. SANXAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* gives the details of an amusing meeting of the "Old Whigs" of that place. The call, it seems, for the meeting, was signed "Whigs of Burlington." Rev. Dr. Wheeler was elected Chairman, after which Hon. George P. Marsh rose to inquire by what authority the meeting had been called. Mr. Ormsby, in reply, went on to say that the Whig party had become an Abolition Party; whereupon Mr. Marsh asked him to point *out any evidence of that assertion in the Philadelphia* Platform. Mr. O. said he did not propose to go into any discussion of general principles. Considerable good-humored discussion followed; after which a Committee was appointed, which drew up resolutions declaring the belief that the call for the meeting was surreptitious, and designed to aid the election of Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore. Just as the question was called for on the adoption of the resolutions, the presiding officer announced that Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, had been invited to speak—which he proceeded to do. Thus ended this attempt to get up a Fillmore movement, under false pretenses, in Burlington.

A Rochester correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "It is rumored here that, on the eve of election, Fillmore will withdraw, and his vote will be transferred to Buchanan." To this the *Journal* adds: There may be something more in the rumor mentioned by our correspondent than might at first be supposed. We have had an intimation that one of the most unprincipled political plots ever concocted, designed to secure Pennsylvania and New-York, is in process of negotiation, but we await further developments before making a more explicit statement. If it can be supposed that the Fillmore and Buchanan voters can be transferred by their leaders, like so many sheep, then may this embryo plot, conceived in desperation, brighten a little the prospects of Buchanan.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German voters of New-Brooklyn, L. I., was held last night (Sept. 15) at Schmidt's Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Republican Club. A large concourse of delegates from the various Wards of Brooklyn, and from New-York attended. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Edward Weiss, who introduced Mr. Brucklow, of New-York, who, with Mr. Bussing, of Brooklyn, addressed the people assembled in German, exhorting their countrymen to be true to the great cause of liberty, cast off the curse of Slavery, and in order to accomplish this, to vote for John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton. Mr. Bisel, of Brooklyn, then spoke in English, after which the meeting adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at the Republican Hall in Millsville, Allegany County, on the 9th inst. Although but short notice was given, over one thousand persons were present. S. H. Hammond, Esq., formerly of the *State Register*, was present and delivered a most able and eloquent address on the great issues of the day. He is doing good service in Western New-York. There is a Hall in the village fitted up by H. G. Taylor, Esq., and furnished to the Republicans free of expense, capable of seating over one thousand persons! Allegany is awake and may be set down as good for 3,500 majority for Fremont.

Dr. A. R. R. Butler, who has long been a leading Democrat in Wyoming County, in this State, refuses to "keep step to the music" of the Cincinnati Platform, and is now President of an effective Fremont Club, in the town of Alexander. In his opening address the Doctor declared that he never swore fealty to such doctrines as those of the Nebraska bill, nor, said he, "will I insult the *ashes* of the great and good Democratic *dead* by entertaining for a single moment the thought, that by any public or private act of their lives, they ever gave the least countenance to such horrid legislation."

The Republicans of Indiana have made arrangements for the holding of an immense Fremont mass meeting on the battle ground of Tippecanoe. The citizens will assemble on the 1st of October, and the proceedings will be continued on the 2d and 3d of that month. All the States of the Northwest will be fully represented, and Hon. Senator Sumner has promised to address the multitude if his health permits. An invitation is addressed to Republicans from all parts of the Union to be present on this interesting occasion.

Little Delaware is beginning to weary of her position as an ally of Slavery. Though a Slave State, she is beginning to feel that her true interest is on the side of Freedom. A Republican club has been formed at Wilmington, which is going actively into the canvass for Fremont and Dayton, and has commenced the issue of a spirited weekly campaign paper, the first number of which has reached us. It contains the Republican platform, Fremont's Letter of Acceptance, and a strong appeal to the people to support the Republican cause.

The Pittsburg papers say that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Buchaniers, the Democratic demonstration in that place on Wednesday last was a complete failure. Forty thousand persons, it was confidently anticipated would be present, but all told the number did not exceed 1,500. Various causes are assigned for this disappointment; but, according to the *Gazette*, the true one is that the people of Western Pennsylvania are for Fremont.

A correspondent of the New-Haven *Palladium*, writing from Greenwich, Conn., says: "The prospects of Fremont in this, the western part of the State, are bright. The only hopes of the Buchaneers are resting on the Fillmore men—rather a poor foundation. At the last Fillmore meeting here, there were nine present, embracing four either Fremonters or non-voters. There are two thriving Fremont Clubs in the place."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* learns from private but reliable sources, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have been for some time attempting to bring about a coalition with the Americans of that State, and have offered to support an electoral ticket which should be composed of an equal number of Fillmore and Fremont men. That such proposals have been made is true, but the *Republic* has the best reasons for saying that they have been rejected.

The Republicans of Rye, Westchester County, had a large and spirited meeting in L'Estrange Hall on Monday evening. The Hall is commodious and well ventilated. It was crowded to suffocation. Horace Greeley made a clear, strong and effective argument in favor of the Republican movement. The Republican Club of Rye is well organized and doing good service. Mr. [illegible] is the President.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Stamford, Conn., on the evening of the 9th inst. It was ably addressed by Mr. [illegible] and A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney of New-York. A correspondent, alluding to the meeting, says: "You may put old Fairfield County down as all right in [illegible] and [illegible] of Connecticut [illegible] the subject of free labor."

We have also a communication, an account of a meeting of Germans held [illegible] of the [illegible] Republic [illegible]. It was largely [illegible]. It was addressed by Mr. [illegible], of New-Haven; J. [illegible], Esq., of New-York; H. [illegible] and J. [illegible], Esqs., of New-Haven. We regret that we have not space for our correspondent's letter.

The Democrats of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, &c. are to hold a grand mass meeting at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, 24th inst. Among the large number of distinguished persons invited to be present, are Senators Pearce and Pratt, of Maryland; Rufus Choate, General Cass, Senator Hunter and Governor Wise, of Virginia, and James B. Clay, of Kentucky, son of Henry Clay.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in a grove near Glen Cove on Friday afternoon last. The meeting, at which about 600 persons were present, was presided over by Judge McCoun. Lieut. Gov. Raymond was present and spoke for two hours on the great questions of the day. Mr. Raymond was followed by Mr. Henderson, after which the meeting adjourned.

In regard to the expected majority for Fremont in Maine, next November, the Portland *Advertiser* says: "Many place it at forty thousand; but we don't see why they should stop there, for, according to present appearances, everybody intends to vote for him!"

Another K. N. Council out for Fremont.—At a meeting of Council No. 625, of Weston, Washington County, on Saturday evening, 13th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Hugh Martin, Esq., and passed with but two dissenting votes—one for Buchanan and one for Fillmore:

Whereas, at the last session of the New-York State Council, held at Syracuse, resolutions were offered by Luther Caldwell, of Rockland County, condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the unjust and tyrannical efforts to introduce Slavery into Kansas; and the said resolutions were rejected and discarded by said State Council as contrary to the platform and principles of the Fillmore organization; Therefore,

Resolved, That in consequence of said willful departure from the Binghamton Platform, we respectfully return our charter to the officers of said State Council, and will have no further connection with the Fillmore party, and further:

Resolved, That we indorse the nomination of John C. Fremont for President, and will use all honorable efforts to secure his election.

Resolved, That we now adjourn to the room of the Fremont Club, and in a body unite with the Republican organization. DAVID V. T. QUA, Pres't.

L. W. Howe, Sec'y Council No. 625.

After uniting with the Fremont Club, a most spirited meeting was held and kept up to a late hour, it being addressed by L. Caldwell in a telling manner.

The Methodists for Freedom.—The Methodist Conference, which has just closed its session at Medina, in this State, among its last acts passed the following resolutions without dissent:

1. *Resolved*, That we view with intense solicitude and profound alarm the present position of the slave power.

2. Immediate, determined and persevering efforts in the Pulpit, through the Press, before the Throne of Grace, and at the ballot-box, are demanded and *shall be put forth*.

3. That the great issue before the nation in the approaching election is Slavery Extension, and we are called upon to act at those elections with direct reference to that issue.

At a meeting of the Middlesex North Association of Unitarian Ministers, held at Shirley, Mass., 10th inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That, as Christian ministers, remembering our responsibility to God and our fellow-men, we regard with anxiety and alarm the present condition of our country, and the position of the existing Administration in relation to the evil of Slavery; that we deeply sympathize with our brethren in Kansas, exposed to the ruffianism of the lawless marauders of Missouri and the cruel despotism of the General Government at Washington; that we see no hope of redress but in the peaceful revolution of the ballot-box, and we hereby pledge ourselves to do what in us lies for the consummation of such revolution, in the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency of the nation. WM. MORSE, Moderator.

F. R. Newell, Scribe.

Another Old-Line Whig Taking a Stand for Fremont.

Charles G. Loring, an eminent member of the Boston bar, and an Old-Line Whig, has published a letter declaring himself for the Republican candidate, because, among other reasons, he believes that "the future peace and honor of our country, if not the ultimate salvation of the Union, depend upon the election of Mr. Fremont."

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States.

This body, comprising delegates from all the States of the Union, the District, Territories, Sandwich Islands and New-Mexico, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, commenced its annual deliberations in the Egyptian Saloon of the Hall on Gay-street, Baltimore, on which occasion a very general and full attendance of delegates was present. The following officers were present: George W. Race, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, R. W. G. C. and R. Secretary; Joshua Vansant, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Rev. Reuben Jones, R. W. Grand Chaplain; Solomon H. Lewis, R. W. Grand Guardian; John E. Chamberlain, R. W. Grand Messenger, and also representatives from eighteen Grand Lodges and fourteen Grand Encampments.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SIRE.

From the Report of the Grand Sire it appears that the institution of Odd Fellowship continues to exhibit a healthful condition, both in numerical strength and financial prosperity. In some jurisdictions there has been a decrease in membership, through suspensions for non-payment of dues. A modification is recommended of the law which allows dues to accumulate during the period of suspension, by which suspension becomes more severe as a punishment than expulsion. He also recommends that a discretionary power be vested in the Grand Sire to exceed appropriations or incur expense where imperative necessity requires the same. He has issued warrants for two new lodges in Nebraska, and recommends that State Grand Bodies be permitted to allow public installations of officers of subordinate lodges. He concludes by a happy allusion to an official visit to the city of Cincinnati during the celebration of the introduction of the order in that State, and the wish of great success to the Grand Body in its deliberations.

PROSPERITY OF THE ORDER.

From the Report of James L. Ridgely, Esq., Grand Secretary, the following appears:

In British North America there are 13 subordinate lodges in good order; membership 500; for the lower provinces of the same country no reports had been received. In Canada East but one lodge remains; Michigan, the order in a healthful condition; in Vermont it maintains a respectable footing, but the Encampment branch does not prosper; Maine is progressing; in Massachusetts, the order, if not as prosperous as in former years, is highly gratifying, the administration zealous and effective; in New-Hampshire an increase; in Rhode Island an increase of lodges but a decrease in the membership. In Connecticut a decrease, but a healthful progress as a whole; Southern New-York unpropitious; Northern New-York supposed to be prospering; New-Jersey 107 lodges 6,000 members; Pennsylvania most gratifying—order prosperous; one new lodge added in December; in the jurisdiction of Maryland the order is highly prosperous, numbering 83 lodges and 13,000; in the District of Columbia there is also an increase of lodges and membership. Virginia shows a decrease of both, but still has 110 lodges and 6,500 members. North Carolina, increase of lodges, slight decrease of membership, and order prosperous. South Carolina solid and healthful. Georgia returns less than 1,000 members and consequently loses one representative. Florida shows a falling off, but maintains 9 lodges in good standing; in Mississippi, a new interest awakened with activity and zeal. Alabama no report received. Louisiana, a *statu quo* which is highly prosperous. Missouri is advancing steadily and harmoniously, 12 new lodges and a considerable increase in membership. Illinois, an accession of 26 lodges and 1,580 new members for the past year; aggregate 210 lodges and 10,000 members. Indiana, increase of 6 lodges and 600 members, aggregate 172 lodges and 8,900 members. Ohio, highly prosperous, 50 new lodges organized since March, 1856; increase membership 1,500. Kentucky, a slight falling off, but highly prosperous. Tennessee the same; 6 new lodges. Arkansas, no good lodge report. Wisconsin; order is prosperous. Iowa, 24 lodges at work; membership of 4,000—increase, 20 lodges and over 1,000 members. Texas, very prosperous. California, steadily improving—60 lodges, 3,000 members. Minnesota, charters granted for new lodges. Oregon, no report received. Sandwich Islands, prosperous. New-Mexico, improving. Nebraska, three lodges—prosperous. Washington Territory, one lodge and prospering. An invitation was received from the officer of the State Lodge, of Virginia, to attend the dedication of the Hall, which will take place in Norfolk on Thursday, which was unanimously accepted.

FINANCES.

The revenue of the lodge during the past year up to an inclusive of the 6th day of September, inst., amounts to $12,511 82. This sum will be increased by the further receipts to come in after the close of this report and during the session, which may be estimated at $3,000, making an aggregate of $15,511 82 as the probable entire revenue of the year 1855-6.

It will be perceived by reference to the report of the Committee on Finance of the last session, page 2,618, vol. 4, journal, that the probable receipts of the year 1855-6 were estimated at $16,000, which, deducted from the estimated expenditure, $18,245 [illegible], represented to be provided for, a deficit of $2,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his report of [illegible] year ending 13th September [illegible] received [illegible] leaving a balance of [illegible] to meet this [illegible].

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States resumed its deliberations on Tuesday, in the hall on Gay-street, being called to order at 9 o'clock. The proceedings generally were not of a character which would interest the public. At 12 o'clock the Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand Officers, which resulted as follows: George W. Race, of Louisiana, Grand Sire; Timothy G. Senter, of New-Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer. These gentlemen were declared unanimously elected. The deliberations were characterized by the kindest feeling of fellowship.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

The following communication was received, and on its reading, gave rise to an interesting debate:

To the Commissioners of Health:

Gentlemen: We would respectfully petition your Honorable Body, that we may have the privilege of transporting some twelve hundred raw hides from our warehouse in Jersey City, across to [illegible]-street, New-York. The hides have been on storage for some time, and we apprehend no danger from their removal. Being aware of the stringent [illegible] for the preservation of the sanitary condition of [illegible] and consequent prohibition in the matter of landing merchandise of this description at your wharves, we thought it advisable and judicious to consult your Honorable Body in relation thereto. Yours, &c.

The Health Officer said that the petition before the Board was out of place, and that he therefore moved that it be laid on the table. He explained his motive by saying that the Board, in his opinion, had nothing to do with the transportation of hides through the City, or into the City, by land.

The Commissioners of Health, he said, had power to prevent vessels subject to quarantine, from landing their hides in New-York or Brooklyn, but had no such power in regard to the transportation of hides by land; into, or through the City, could only be prohibited by an ordinance of the Board of Health, and that inasmuch as no such ordinance existed, it was quite unnecessary that the Board should consent to consider such petitions as the one before us.

The petition was laid upon the table.

STEAMER ALABAMA.

Dr. Rockwell reported that he had been called to see a case of disease in the person of a fireman of the steamer *Alabama*, and that it had been represented to him as a case of yellow fever. He said that he had visited the case, and found that it was not a case of yellow fever.

He said that this man had been sick for some time, and that he was ill on board when the *Alabama* last came into port. He said also, that he had been informed that the captain of the said vessel knew of this case when the vessel last arrived. The Board referred the whole matter to the Resident Physician for investigation and report.

On motion, adjourned to the 18th inst.

The Bowery Extension.

One of the most valuable of the improvements made in the lower part of the City of late years, will be the Bowery extension, when completed. By it a more direct and convenient route will be opened from Fulton and Peck-slip Ferries to the eastern and northeastern sections of the town, as doubtless lines of stages, and the Second-avenue cars, will run through it as soon as practicable.

We may now consider the extension as a thing secured, as all the houses on the line of the projected street have been demolished, and daylight shines through from the Bowery to Pearl-street. The only building not yet removed is the Ward School-house, No. 10, in James-street, of which, unfortunately, [illegible] to fifteen feet stands in the street, and though a neat brick structure of three stories, and but a few years old, must of course come down. Several stores are now going up at different points along the line of the extension, though the work of grading the street has not yet been commenced. If one may judge by the treatment of Canal-street, however, a beginning will certainly be made sometime during the next quarter of a century.

It is proposed to lower the grade of Pearl-street from a point near Ferry-street to where the extension meets Pearl, near Oak-street, or a distance of about twenty-five rods. How many feet the street will be lowered has not yet been determined, but it will probably be not far from five to seven. The property-owners on the street differ in their views on this subject according to the situation of their property. Harpers' building would be badly affected by the change.

Gentlemen of Position in the City Prison.

Capt. Lyttle, whose social position led Recorder Smith to mingle unwonted clemency with justice, is serving out his thirty-days' term with becoming fortitude and resignation. His cell is on the fourth corridor, and is frequently visited by his personal friends, and those who most deeply sympathize with the patriotic and glorious cause of Walker in Nicaragua. This detention of the Captain in the City Prison will doubtless rekindle his martial ardor, and give him a livelier sense of the blessings of liberty. We expect that, immediately on his release, his sword will fly from its scabbard, and he be off in the first steamer, to assist Walker in conferring the blessings of liberty, at the point of the bayonet, on Central America and Cuba.

Lewis Baker and his confreres, Paudeen, Jim Turner, and the rest, occupy apartments on one of the floors below Capt. Lyttle. Baker still enjoys excellent health, and appears to be indifferent to the coming trial, which will take place at Newburg on the second Tuesday of next December. There is one thing certain, that, whether these parties implicated in the murder of Poole receive an application of hemp or not, they have already served out a considerable term of confinement. Still, one can hardly feel all the irksomeness of durance vile if his solitary hours are enlivened by the visits of friends, and his physical wants carefully provided for by voluntary aid.

A New Primary Schoolhouse.

NO. 22 IN THE NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Primary School, heretofore kept in the cellar of the Universalist church, at the corner of Downing and Bleecker streets, has been removed to the building on Downing-street, long known as the old "Quaker Meeting House."

The school officers of the Ninth Ward have displayed excellent taste in altering and fitting up the old edifice and adapting it to its new uses. The grounds are safe and comfortable, and the arrangement of the interior of the structure gives a large assembling room on the first floor which will seat about four hundred pupils. The second story is divided by a corridor in the centre, with the classrooms on either side, all neatly furnished and well ventilated. There is not a pleasanter Primary School building in the City at present than number twenty-two.

The exterior of the building is painted a light and cheerful color, contrasting gratefully with the dingy quarters just vacated. The registered number of girls and boys, most of whom attend very regularly, is 335. They are under the care of Miss Maria L. Rovers, with six assistants. No. 22 took high rank at the last semi-annual examination, and in its new quarters offers very desirable facilities for the education of small children in the neighborhood.

Members of the O. U. A. who do not attend meetings punctually must not forget that among their rights is not that of voting for the man that they may choose for the Presidency unless that choice happens to fall upon Mr. Fillmore. We presume the Chancery will make a different order when the bargain now contemplated has been sealed—to wit: That members shall vote for the Buchanan Electors, on condition that the Buchanan men vote for Erastus Brooks for Governor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

The United States vs. Andrew Williams.—This man was put on trial charged with an assault with a knife upon one of the crew of the ship.

Mr. Ridgway appeared for the Defendant. No evidence was offered on his behalf, and the case being made out, the Jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of Guilty, and the Court thereupon sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one year, and pay a fine of one dollar.

DEFAULT [illegible].

In the cases of *The United States vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, et al.* in which inquests were taken yesterday the defaults were opened, after hearing counsel, and the causes remanded to the calendar.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 224, 185, 227, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Daily Times.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1856.

[illegible]

TO ADVERTISERS.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over [illegible] copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia*, with two days later news from Europe, is announced before as we go to press.

The Democracy celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution at Philadelphia, yesterday, and a report of the proceedings, from our own reporters, will be found in this morning's TIMES. The most noticeable feature will be found to be the speech of EX-GOV. JOHNSON, of Georgia, in which he contends that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and declares that Slavery is the greatest missionary institution that ever existed.

A permanent organization was effected by the National Convention of the Old-Line Whigs at Baltimore yesterday, and the business will probably be finished up to-day. The attendance is represented to be very full, and the feeling intense in favor of FILLMORE. The Convention is presided over by Judge EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. A special report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

Three State Conventions were in session at Syracuse, yesterday—the Republican, the [illegible] and the Radical Abolitionist. The Republicans nominated Hon. JOHN A. KING as their candidate for Governor, and Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN for Lieutenant-Governor. Up to the time of going to press we had not received of any definite action on the part of the other two bodies.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention, to nominate an Electoral Ticket, [illegible] yesterday, and was presided over by Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, who was President of the National Know-Nothing Convention, which nominated FILLMORE and DONELSON. The proceedings were harmonious and [illegible].

There was another great gathering of the people last night at the Tabernacle, when Senator WILSON, Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and Hon. Mr. NOBLE, till a late hour discussed the only issue that enters into the present Presidential campaign.

The Republican Nominee for Governor.

A remarkable feeling of unanimity appears to have pervaded the Peoples' Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Hon. JOHN A. KING, of Queens County, received the nomination of the Convention on the second ballot; and though we had favored, as our readers know, the selection of a candidate from the Democratic Party, yet we can heartily commend the nomination of Mr. KING, and have no doubt of his being perfectly acceptable to the great body of the Republicans. Mr. KING is a son of RUFUS KING, and by inheritance a Republican; there is not in the State a gentleman of a purer personal character or of a more unsullied political reputation. He has represented his district in the State Legislature and in Congress, and while he has been always true to his party he has never, in any instance, been false to the cause of Freedom. He will command the full strength of the Republican vote, and there can scarcely be a doubt of his election.

A Kentucky View of the Case.

A "Kentucky subscriber," sends us a letter on the present political struggle which we publish elsewhere, not because he attempts to bully us into giving it an admission in our columns, but because it appears to be sincerely written, and, we believe, represents the sentiment of a very large class in the Southern States. He represents himself as a plain farmer and slaveholder, and a paying subscriber to ten newspapers, six of which are for Buchanan, and only one, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, an advocate of Republican principles. Such an "intolerable quantity of sack to so small a portion of bread" is sufficient to account for the twist in our correspondent's vision. He cannot see straight; but, if he were to give up half of his Buchanan papers, and read some Republican journals instead, his political perceptions might be improved. We have no doubt of the sincerity of this Kentucky slave owner when he says he would not give a straw to make Kansas a Slave or a Free State, but we cannot think very highly of his intelligence when he avows the belief that Massachusetts is responsible for all the disorder and bloodshed that have resulted from the raids of the Border-Ruffians in Kansas.

Our correspondent asks what we suppose the South would have done if SUMNER had assaulted BROOKS instead of BROOKS assaulting SUMNER. But, as the judge said to the pickpocket, this is not a supposable case. But, admitting it to be, we are pretty sure the South would not have let it slide without improving the opportunity for a row with the North. Mr. SUMNER's State, however, would never have done as South Carolina has; she would have condemned her representative for his unwise violence, and not have made herself a party in his brutal folly by rewarding him for it. For the rest, our Kentucky subscriber is quite right in his belief that "Kansas" forms [illegible] of the stock-in-trade of the [illegible] Republican Party, and the South may [illegible] and its Northern allies for [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of opposition to the [illegible] which is so certain now to overcome it, and destroy that sectional legislation which has so long been the curse of the country. The success of Republicanism will be the inauguration of a great National and Conservative Party, called into existence by the very class of men whom our Kentucky subscriber represents.

File Biting.

Our readers probably remember the cackling of the *Commercial Advertiser* over the awful disclosures of a Mr. COOK, concerning Col. FREMONT. Mr. COOK, it seems, made a speech in which he asserted that he called upon Col. FREMONT to catechise him in regard to his religion. He acknowledged that the Colonel asserted positively that he was not now, and never had been, a Roman Catholic,—but added that he said he *was obliged to shape his replies to such inquiries so as to get votes from all sides.*

Being pretty sharply followed up, Mr. COOK has reduced his statements to writing and sworn to their truth. We publish them in another column. It will be seen that Mr. COOK asked Col. FREMONT if he was a Catholic; and the Colonel answered No. He then asked him if he ever had been;—and the Colonel again answered *No.* Mr. COOK, himself, is thus compelled to acknowledge himself *satisfied* on this point;—but he proceeds to repeat, though in a diluted form, what he had previously said about Colonel FREMONT's anxiety to get votes from all sides.

And on this point Mr. COOK is met point blank by the counter affidavits of three other gentlemen, equally respectable with himself, all of whom were present at the interview in question and who swear positively that Colonel FREMONT "said nothing whatever about securing votes,—or its not doing to deny things too strongly, nothing whatever capable of such a construction or justifying such an inference." On the contrary, what he said was simply this:

"I have been called upon by many persons to deny that I am a Catholic, and by others to assert the same, but all I can do, when parties call upon me to interrogate me in regard to this matter, is *to tell the simple truth, as I have told you!*"

That will do for Mr. COOK. He has gone to hunt up Alderman FULMER. Where is the next viper, that would like to try his teeth on this file?

The Southern Game.

Evidence daily accumulates to show that the leaders of the American Party in the Southern States are pretending to support FILLMORE, only for the purpose of encouraging the Fillmore movement in the North, and of thus dividing the Northern opposition to BUCHANAN. In some sections of the South they have already thrown off the mask, and come out openly for the Cincinnati nominee. PERCY WALKER, for example, a member of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Mr. FILLMORE, and a leading advocate of the American Party in Alabama, is now stumping that State for BUCHANAN.

We copy in another part of this morning's TIMES, a card from Mr. GRAY, President of a Fillmore and Donelson Club in Virginia,—declaring his conviction that there is not the slightest possible chance of FILLMORE's election, and that he shall therefore give his support to the Democratic ticket. We commend the reasons which he assigns for this step, to the careful consideration of those *Northern* supporters of Mr. FILLMORE who are themselves opposed to the extension of Slavery. They will be satisfied from its perusal that the contest is between BUCHANAN and FREMONT, and that every vote given for FILLMORE in a Free State, is simply a *half* vote for the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Political Canvass—A Discussion Challenged.

The following note to Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was sent to his address in this City on the day of its date,—nearly a fortnight since. As no reply has been received, it is presumed that he is out of the City and that he has never seen it.

It is now published in the hope that it may thus fall under his notice, and elicit a reply at his earliest convenience:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit to you a proposal for the discussion of political topics, which I trust will meet your approbation.

While the Western and Southern system of stump-speaking is becoming general at the North and East, we have failed to adopt what seems to me its best and most useful feature,—its character of a *debate.* With us each speaker addresses exclusively men who agree with him in opinion, and such others—always few in number—as curiosity or courtesy may induce to attend. Of course the tendency of this practice is to keep the mass of each political party ignorant of the principles and arguments of the other; and while it stimulates the bitterness of partisan divisions, it does very little towards that enlightenment of the public mind which is the only legitimate object of a public canvass.

I have seen so much of the inconveniences of this system, that I am inclined, even at the risk of appearing presumptuous, to do what little I can towards remedying them. I propose, therefore, to *join you* in addressing the people of this State upon the issues of the pending canvass,—as often, and at such times and places as may be mutually convenient. If the proposition is acceded to by you, we shall have no difficulty, I am confident, in agreeing upon the manner of conducting such debates, as well as in making the appointments for place and time.

I beg to assure you that I address this invitation to you, because I am aware of the ability and courtesy you would bring to the discussion, and of the high place you hold in the confidence and regard of the party whose principles and purposes you would represent. That I offer to meet you, must be regarded rather as evidence of the confidence I cherish in the soundness and justice of my own opinions, than of any overweening estimate of my ability to maintain and defend them.

I request the favor of an early reply, and am

Very truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Beef Plenty and Lower.

The Beef Market was over-supplied, yesterday, and prices generally declined ½c.@1c., in some instances even 1½c. ⅌ lb. below the rates current on Wednesday week. The total receipts of Beeves last week were 4,544, against 3,148 the preceding week, and 3,500 the corresponding week of last year. Of the receipts, last week, 1,136 were to leave the City, which reduced the supply for local consumption to 3,408—but even this number exceeded the requirements of buyers; and though the brokers, who had previously secured the bulk of the available supply, did their utmost to prevent a falling off in prices, a steady downward tendency was apparent therein until the decline mentioned above closed the day's business, when it was found that over 500 Beeves were left unsold, despite the reduction in value. Much of the heaviness in the Beef Market was attributable to the influence of free receipts of Sheep, reaching 16,[illegible] for the week, against 14,066 the preceding week, as well as to the fact that the present cool weather induced a better inquiry for Swine, the receipts of which were 1,224 for the week, against 619 the preceding week. In both Sheep and Swine there was a lively trade at steady prices.

NATIONAL AND STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

Permanent Organization—Enthusiasm for Fillmore, &c.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of John A. King for Governor, and Henry R. Selden for Lieut. Governor.

Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17—P. M.

The National Whig Convention assembled this this day at noon, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. The New-York Delegation entered last and were loudly cheered.

The Convention was called to order by WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Baltimore, who nominated as temporary Chairman, WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York.

GOV. HUNT'S REMARKS.

Governor HUNT took the Chair amid great applause. In returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he said that the Convention had assembled at a most critical and interesting period of the national progress. Two formidable parties were, for the first time, organized on sectional and geographical grounds. It was the duty of the Whigs to separate these violent combatants. He denied that the Whig Party was disbanded. It still exists. Though weakened by defection it was still a noble and patriotic band. It reiterates the principles uniformly asserted by the Whig Party, and still contends for the principles enunciated by CLAY and WEBSTER. The Governor was delighted to see the patriotic citizens from both sides of 36° 30′, all brothers, representing one people. It was a joyful thing to see so many old Whigs still faithful to the Constitution and the Union. An important Presidential contest is before us. Three organizations occupy the field. One is the extreme Northern, urging a combination of sixteen States to seize the Government. God forbid that he should soil his hands by contact with a party based on such sectional issues. On the other hand is a party representing the extreme Southern view, and mainly responsible for the disordered condition of affairs. What is to be done is for the Convention to decide. It appeared to him that the true policy was to organize the remains of the Whig Party, and to interpose so as to turn the scale in this election, and secure the choice of a man true to the Constitution and the Union. [Great cheering.]

Gov. HUNT called on HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York, to open the proceedings by reading Washington's Farewell Address, which was done.

On motion of Mr. GOGGIN, of Virginia, a Committee of one from each State was appointed to nominate permanent officers. The New-York member was Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, and the Committee was headed by DAVID PAUL BROWN.

The Committee retired. Meanwhile the Virginia delegates said they had not room enough, and the Maryland delegates vacated their seats, and wished that all the Whigs of the Union would turn out. New-York has seventy-six seats, and Virginia forty-six.

The Nominating Committee returned, and reported through their Chairman—

For President—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

The nomination was received with great applause.

Twenty-one Vice-Presidents were also nominated, among whom were JAMES A. HAMILTON, of New-York, and EX-GOV. STRATTON, of New-Jersey.

Judge BATES was escorted to the Chair by Messrs. HAMBAUGH, CHAPMAN and PENDLETON.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Judge BATES spoke warmly on taking the Chair. He said this was a great day, and he hoped no action of his would belittle its proceedings. It was the anniversary of the day of WASHINGTON's glorious legacy, and he trusted that it would be a day of reorganization and rejunction for the Old Whig Party. The Whigs had done as much in a minority as in a majority. They had exercised a conservative influence, had arrested the downward tendency of things, and had called in a voice of warning. He knew Whigs were good and true. They had undergone a vilifying process, and were now weak and helpless, and must build up again; but he thanked God they had a basis to build on as broad as their Fathers had. The material lay rich around them, and they would erect a fairer and a better palace than ever. Their enemies had only torn down the scaffolding around them. They had come to work, and as they had nothing now but principles, they could not hope for offices. They were too weak to have a separate candidate, but could not and would not unite with the Democracy, to unsay all they had said. The Whigs will open a new recruiting rendezvous, and take the Constitution as a guide, which is better than any platform. He hoped the Convention would go on in love, and peace, and harmony. He did not believe in giving new meaning to plain English words, and declared that Whiggery is as good now as it was in the days of the Revolution.

On motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, a Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions. It is headed by ROBERT Y. CONRAD, of Virginia. The New-York member is SAMUEL B. RUGGLES. The Committee consists of twenty members—one from each State.

A recess was then taken till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, on motion of Mr. WOLFE of Kentucky, the Committee on Resolutions was instructed to report an Address to the people of the United States.

It was announced that the Committee would be ready to report to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Gen. GRAHAM of North Carolina being loudly called for, addressed the Convention. He said, if the Whig Party is dead and these are its remains, what was it in its days of power? In defeat as well as in victory it has always been a respectable Party. He had come for the express purpose of casting his voice in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE. The speaker then went on in a long eulogy of FILLMORE.

Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, of New-York, made a long speech declaring that he had always been and always would be a Whig. The Whig party of New-York, at the beginning of the present canvass were exposed to every seduction, and even threats, but it stands fast. He defended FILLMORE from the charge that he was taken up by a mysterious order. DANIEL O'CONNELL said, all he asked for his country was that Irishmen should rule Ireland. Mr. GRANGER would not quarrel with Mr. FILLMORE, because he was first brought out by a party which wishes that America may be ruled by Americans. [Yells of approbation and cries of "good."] Mr. GRANGER devoted the remainder of his speech to the laudation of Mr. FILLMORE.

He was followed by ALEXANDER RIVES and JOHN JANNEY, of Virginia, and by GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts.

The Committee on the Address and Resolutions were still out when the Convention adjourned, at 7½ o'clock.

The feeling in favor of FILLMORE is intense. The least mention of his name in the Convention produces a general shout. He will be patted on the back tomorrow, when the Committee report, beyond a doubt.

Great preparations are being made for the out-door mass meeting of to-morrow. The decorations are exceedingly fine.

A barbecue, to keep the Union from splitting, is announced for Saturday, at which REVERDY JOHNSON is to speak. A. M.

The Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Republican State Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. WARD HUNT, of Oneida, was chosen temporary Chairman, and ISAAC DAYTON, of New-York, and NOAH DAVIS, of Orleans, temporary Secretaries.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. WALDO, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HUNT on taking the Chair returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, although he felt his unworthiness for the position, yet he was encouraged by the fact that it would be an easy task to preside over so intelligent a body. The only question to be decided by this Convention was the selection of a candidate for Governor, and the [illegible] Territory of the United States. On this, New-York has always been found on the side of Freedom. He traced the course of the Legislature from 1820 down to the Free movement of 1848. New-York had always cast her vote for the successful candidate. In 1836, for VAN BUREN, 1840 for HARRISON, in 1844 for POLK, in 1848 for TAYLOR, and in 1852—may the Lord pardon their mistake!—for PIERCE. In 1856 this State will cast its vote for JOHN C. FREMONT, who will be elected. He referred to the Cincinnati nominee as the champion of Slavery, walking to and fro challenging his antagonist. The Republicans had sent forth a youthful champion, who will show this Philistine there is a God in Israel.

The list of Delegates was called and the full representation was found to be present. When the name of JOHN A. KING was called there were loud cheers, also on the calling of the name of GEORGE RATHBUN, of Cayuga.

Mr. SEAMAN, of Queens County, moved to admit both sets of delegates from New-York, that being the only contested seat.

Judge EDMONDS expressed his willingness in order to have no contest here or at home.

The resolution was amended so as to provide that the delegation shall cast but one vote, and adopted.

Mr. SEAMAN then moved an appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report permanent officers. Adopted.

The following committee was appointed: First District, Messrs. Keene and Hexhamer; Second, Seaman and Floyd; Third, Brigham and Townsend; Fourth, Hughes and Carey; Fifth, Foster and Davenport; Sixth, Trull and Welch; Seventh, Lapham and Clarke; Eighth, Grover and Granger. Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.

Mr. SEAMAN, of Queens County, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

FOR PRESIDENT:

Charles S. Clark, of Jefferson.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

First District.—Adolphus C. Alexander and Sanford L. Macomber.

Second District.—John Sherrey and John C. Ferguson.

Third District.—Volney Richmond and J. P. Hogeboom.

Fourth District.—S. N. Sherman and P. G. Webster.

Fifth District.—J. H. Willard and Henry Tillinghast.

Sixth District.—Z. C. Goodrich and J. H. Smith.

Seventh District.—O. H. Palmer and J. L. Andrews.

Eighth District.—M. Taggart and Wm. Brisbe, and eight Secretaries.

PRESIDENT CLARK'S REMARKS.

The President, on taking the Chair, said he deemed it the proudest hour of his life to preside over such a body as this Convention. He saw before him former political friends and former political foes united in one glorious purpose. Peace everywhere prevails among the friends of Freedom. The temple of Janus is closed. As and old Whig he had a right to say why he had left the organization. His ancestors for years had been Whigs. He could trace them back to the days of the Revolution—further, probably, than could many who claim to be so exclusively American. It was the aggressions of Slavery that had led him and others to unite for the purpose of resisting that aggression. Whigs should be willing, for such a purpose, to abandon their old name, and unite with those who had the same noble object in view. The Whig Party had once stood by a United States Bank. It had endeavored to swim with that millstone around its neck, and sunk. The United States Bank was now an obsolete idea. California had settled that question. Whigs had advocated a protective tariff, but the Whigs south of Mason and Dixon's Line had rendered that principle subservient to Slavery. The Whig Party had been bled by those who chose to be ultra on Temperance, and Abolition Whigs, too, had generally been opposed by foreigners because of the name. The word Democratic had a charm for them they could not resist. He alluded to the faithlessness of those Whigs who had opposed WM. H. SEWARD and injured the party by their course at Washington. All these things considered, rendered it unwise to keep up the organization of the Old Whig Party. The Democratic Party would also find plenty of apology for abandoning their old name. They were instructed by their leader at Buffalo what doctrine was true and Democratic. SILAS WRIGHT, almost with his dying breath, had advocated that doctrine. They now stood upon the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and they were surely those of the true Democracy. They oppose Slavery because it impoverishes the country. He drew a contrast between the Slave and Free States favorable to the latter.

In relating the progress of Slavery he declared that the North had unwisely adopted the Missouri Compromise in the first instance. Then was the time to have resisted. He recounted and denounced the various inroads upon Northern Freedom that had been made from time to time by the South. He declared that BUCHANAN was the Representative alone of Southern principles, and branded the Ostend Manifesto as the greatest piece of villainy since the days of the first Cain. There was but one thing at issue—to secure Freedom for Kansas, and that they would do. The thunder from Maine had said it. All New-England moves in solid phalanx. Will New-York be behind? [Cries of "No! No!"] He declared that no person would care for a squad of men calling themselves Old Whigs who had no candidate of their own, but had adopted that one who had started on the spring-board of Anti-Masonry, opposed to secret societies, and now sought to grope his way to the White House by the aid of the dark lantern secret order. The President closed amidst loud applause.

Judge EDMONDS, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee, on an Address and Resolutions, of one from each Judicial District. Adopted.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, moved that each Congressional Representation select one from each Congressional District, to constitute the Republican Electoral Ticket, and that the Chair appoint two from each Judicial District to report the names of two Electors at Large.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Troy, opposed the nomination by the Chair, and desired that delegates from the Judicial Districts should select two of their number to act as such Committee. He had heard rumors outside to which it was unnecessary to allude, but which led him to believe that mistakes might be made which would entirely destroy the party in the State. [Voices—"What are they?"] Mr. TOWNSEND did not wish to say. [Cries of "No, no."] He acted in good faith, and only desired to guard the Convention against any action that he knew would be fatal in Rensselaer at least.

Mr. RATHBUN, of Cayuga, called for a division on the question, when the first part of the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEGOIN, of Cayuga, moved to amend the second part, by providing that the Committee just agreed upon be requested, when together, to select a Committee of one from each District, to nominate electors at large. Adopted.

On motion, the Convention then resolved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, moved a reconsideration, in order that the roll might be called, and each member rise and announce his choice.

The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the Secretary was about to call the roll when Mr. PETERS, of Genesee, claimed the floor, recommending the nomination of JOHN A. KING.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, nominated JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, and indorsed him in a spirited speech.

Mr. SEGOIN, of Cayuga, said as gentlemen claimed the right to nominate candidates before their names were called, he would name MYRON H. CLARK.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll with the following result:

John A. King	91	A. J. Bleecker	3
James J. Wadsworth	72	G. W. Patterson	2
Simeon Draper	23	Horace Greeley	1
Ira Harris	20	Wm. Cullen Bryant	1
Myron H. Clark	22	D. C. Littlejohn	1
Elias W. Leavenworth	19	Isaac Dayton	1
Charles F. Ruggles	5	H. R. Selden	1

Judge WELCH withdrew the name of SIMEON DRAPER, and the roll was again called for the first formal ballot.

The whole number of votes was 248, and 124 was necessary to a choice.

The following was the result:

King	156	Harris	4
Wadsworth	78	Patterson	1
Clark	10		

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, moved to make the nomination of Mr. KING.

The motion was adopted with much applause, and Mr. KING declared unanimously elected.

The Convention then adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock.

The Secretary called the Congressional Districts, and each delegation named one of their number as a member of the Committee to choose Electors at Large.

The Chairman asked if the Delegations were ready to report the names of District Electors.

After debate it was resolved to defer the report until morning.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to choose a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, said he had nominated one candidate who had been defeated. He now nominated HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe, for Lieutenant-Governor. [Loud cheers.] Mr. GROVER continued, that at the suggestion of friends he would move that Mr. SELDEN be chosen by acclamation.

Motion adopted unanimously, and received with cheers.

A motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner [illegible] dates were nominated by [illegible]

The roll was called with the following result: Whole number of votes [illegible] Necessary to a choice [illegible] Cornelius Gardiner [illegible]

A motion was then adopted [illegible] not be effected on the next vote [illegible] ballot the vote should be confined to the [illegible] candidates.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. KING and apprise him of the nomination, reported that Mr. KING accepted the nomination.

Calls being made, Mr. KING addressed the Convention. He said he felt the responsibility which rested upon him. The Convention might have taken a younger and abler man, but none truer in the country. He came not to Convention soliciting the nomination, but it had been the pleasure of the Convention to select him, and he would accept. He had the honor to be a member of the Convention held in Philadelphia, when the man who had long been connected with freedom was put aside to make room for a younger man, fresh from the people, and known to be fit for standard-bearer of the Party. In conclusion he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

MARTIN GROVER, being called for, made a glowing speech. He said all the friends of WADSWORTH desired was accomplished in the nomination of Mr. KING and the defeat of all opposing candidates.

Mr. SELDEN was introduced to the Convention amidst tremendous applause. He said he had remained perhaps too long, for a friend of Freedom, in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was now heart and soul with the party of Freedom. He believed that all the issues were now narrowed down to the non-extension of Slavery. He thanked the Convention for his nomination and hoped they would never regret it.

Mr. SEAMAN, of Queens County, announced that a Committee from the North Americans were present, and moved that they be heard.

Mr. N. A. THOMPSON moved the Convention proceed to ballot for a Canal Commissioner.

MARTIN GROVER hoped the Convention would treat the North Americans courteously. This was a great Democratic Party as he understood it, and they, like death and the grave, took in every person that came along. Foreigners would not be scared at the shadow of Know-Nothingism, if it was going to support their candidate.

Mr. THOMPSON objected to the North Americans being received as such. This organization, it could not be denied, if their views were carried out, would deprive thousands of foreigners of their rights. [Cries of "Question!" "Question!"] He lived in a Ward where five hundred foreigners vote. He would not suffer their rights to be attacked. The same thing was brought into the Philadelphia Convention. No outside organization should be suffered to enter the Convention.

Mr. KAUFFMAN, of New-York, said, as a German citizen he could not remain silent on this subject. He fully indorsed the remarks just delivered, but was in favor of Free Speech. He had no objection to hear what the Know-Nothings had to say, but they must come and tell us that they have disbanded as a Party, and given up all separate Conventions. As Know-Nothings, who would deprive Germans of their rights for twenty-one years, the Republicans could not have association with them. Fifty thousand Germans in New-York would support FREMONT, and they had their rights. As a lover of freedom of speech, however, he would hear what the North Americans had to say.

A motion to hear the Committee was carried, when AMBROSE STEVENS, from the North American Convention, said that the North Americans came to join with this Convention in the cause of Freedom.

They had resolved to make no nomination, but to look to this Convention for a ticket they could support. He then read the resolutions of the North American Convention.

Mr. KAUFFMAN moved the Resolutions be adopted, and the delegation be invited to seats in this Convention.

Motion adopted.

On motion, the Secretary called the roll to choose a Canal Commissioner. The name of J. B. HARRIS was withdrawn.

The vote was as follows:

Whole number, 212; necessary to a choice, 107.

Sherrill	88	Chapin	38
Gardiner	88		

The Convention then proceeded to a vote on the two highest candidates, with the following result:

SHERRILL 129; GARDINER 83.

Mr. SHERRILL was declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention adjourned till 8 A. M.

The Committee on Electors at Large have decided to present the names of JAMES S. WADSWORTH and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Dayton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Democratic mass meeting at Dayton to-day was very largely attended. Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE not being present, as was advertised, occasioned great disappointment.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

At the annual meeting of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, held this afternoon, C. B. POND and C. W. CHAPIN were unanimously re-elected Directors, and JOHN A. ROBINSON and LEVI COOK were elected in the place of Messrs. GRISWOLD and BARNUM. The vote was large, and the election excited great interest.

[illegible] MOST LOSS OF LIFE.—It is a [illegible] fact that [illegible] from the disease itself. We have noticed in some instances in country villages, where [illegible] different character from the usual complaints of the neighborhood, that the doctor, instead of treating the disease in a masterly and skillful manner, would resort to the guessing method of treatment, and lose one out of every three patients they were called upon to attend. By this practice the most simple maladies are magnified into the most dreaded and malignant diseases, when in reality it is the ignorance of the practicing doctor that is killing the people, and not the disease.

A physician, without a thorough knowledge of disease founded upon observation and practical experience, as well as book-knowledge, is a dangerous guardian of the sick. He should not only be conversant with diseases of his own community, but should have a thorough knowledge of disease in all its peculiarities in every latitude. The symptoms of a special disease in one latitude will differ to another in a degree only, or, in other words, what in the North we pronounce Fever and Ague, in the tropics we would call Yellow Fever. So with other diseases—the [illegible] causes and symptoms become mild or severe, according to the latitude and climate they originate in.

Among the legions of young doctors that are scattered throughout the country, fresh from the care of their Alma Mater, how many of them are there at the present time, not counting the grand body of the old doctors of obstinate proclivities, and stern professors of old maxims and [illegible] (heathen) who are [illegible] of disease and of medicine excepting in book information, together with a limited amount of experience, which a few [illegible] visitations of simple forms of disease have furnished them? Among such men to-day [illegible] from the pestilence? Yet, of such are the great body of the faculty in country places made up. No wonder that Cholera, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Lung Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, and other diseases, are looked upon with such horror by the people, and that, when these infectious maladies do appear, death makes such frightful havoc. No wonder that in districts where Ague and other malarious diseases prevail that there should be so much sickness. It is the [illegible] ing from [illegible] doctors that keep the people sick; and until Radway's Ready Relief, Regulator and Resolvent are kept constantly in your houses and taken whenever any painful or unpleasant symptom occurs, the presence of all those violent diseases will be followed by death.

Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent are the products of experience, study, and practical knowledge. We have tested the virtues of these Remedies under the burning zone of the tropics, and in the frozen regions of the North. We have watched the progress of the virulent and infectious fevers of the most pestilential plague spots of the Southern zones, and have succeeded with our Remedies in checking the most desperate and fatal diseases, and instilling new life into the worn out frames of the victims. In every quarter of the globe, and in all latitudes, we have closely watched the efficacy of our Remedies, and the peculiarities of disease. We know the moment disease appears, whether it be of a foreign and infectious origin, or of a simple character, what remedy is required to check it, and what is indispensably necessary to rid the system from it.

From our observation of disease in all its forms, in the different sections of the globe [illegible] our knowledge of medicine after years of study, from our experience in chemistry, and our long study of anatomy and physiology of the human system, we have been enabled to give to the world our R. R. R. Remedies.

We have devoted our whole life, from early youth to the present time, in the investigation of disease, and their means of cure. We have in our Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, the remedies in most every disease known in the world. With Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators in your possession, ready at all times to take when accidents occur or disease breaks out, you need not fear either pain or death. The moment the Relief is applied pains will cease, and as soon as the Regulators or Relief is taken the disease is checked and the body becomes fortified with new life and strength. As [illegible] [illegible] we refer the reader to the case of Mrs. [illegible] residing [illegible] Westchester County, N. Y.

"Your Ready Relief and Regulators do me more good than all the physic and doctors we have had for years. If I have the headache I take Radway's Relief and one of the Regulators—in an hour I am all right; if pain in my bowels, Radway's Ready Relief gives me ease and comfort; if rheumatism, I use the Relief; if sore throat or hoarseness, I use the Relief; if neuralgic pains about my body, I stop them with the Relief; if I [illegible] cold, I take the Relief; if toothache, or ear-ache, or face-ache, I apply the Relief—in a few moments the most severe pains are halted. If my children fall and bruise or otherwise injure themselves, the Relief removes all pain and discolorations of the skin; if they have a cold [illegible] the Relief [illegible] in a charm. I would not sleep without a bottle of Radway's Relief within my reach; as with the Regulators, the very moment my stomach or bowels is out of order, one of Radway's Regulators is all that I require to restore my system to order and regularity."

Radway's Ready Remedies are sold at R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists everywhere in the country.

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The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, attests its excellence, and proves it to be, beyond question, the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere by all dealers.

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LOOK HERE! THE PRETTIEST PREPARED and most delightful article for toilet use in America, is FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS, for washing, shaving, imparting a beautiful softness, clearness and beauty to the hands and face, purifying the teeth and breath, and above all for washing infants. Nothing equals it in efficacy, fragrance, or appearance. Examine it and you will buy. Sold by all druggists. C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET—A CERTAIN remedy will be found by using Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, principal depôt, BUSH & YALE, No. 185 Greenwich-st.; also by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand sts. It never fails. Price 25 cents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 3 Murray-st., N. Y.

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Warranted free from dampness. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machine can be run, except at a comparative loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine.

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The glove can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying to satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. For sale by all druggists.

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A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE SANDS OF life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to each of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

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NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or concert music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

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BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by

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FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE VAriety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, also a variety of unique articles for toilet use. They have been selected with especial care, and are warranted to be of the best quality. For sale by A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

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The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.

It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of country merchants and those about furnishing.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. WARRANTED [illegible]
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Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
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PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street.
Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
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at
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No. 524 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have remodeled the general toilet [illegible] above, that the articles contained in such are so much reduced in size as to render them almost useless. By an ingenious arrangement in the manufacture of their own, each article retains its usual dimensions, and the case loses none of its portability. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References, Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $60 to $160; melodeons from $45 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes of course you all have heard,
But who escapes from leaving those observed,
If red or grey locks from his head hang down,
Instead of shining black or comely brown?
MANUFACTURED, SOLD AND APPLIED, (PRIvately,) No. 8 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL FOOD FOR SUMMER and Fall is HECKER'S FARINA. Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults, of the Summer complaint and diarrhœa prevailing at this season.

DR. T. LOVETT'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGetable preparation, will restore grey hair to its original color and cause bald heads [illegible]. No genuine Wahpene can be purchased only at his office, No. 383 Broadway. He has no agents. Beware of a counterfeit article.

YOUNG-GENT'S HATS.—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLE JUST ISSUED BY
BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY.

[?] NOTICES.

[illegible] ... EMPIRE WATER ... [illegible] ... Saratoga Springs ... [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. desire to inform booksellers and the public that the demand for Mrs. STOWE'S new novel has so far exceeded their expectations and their facilities for production, that they have been obliged to make a duplicate set of stereotype plates, and contract for the issue of a large edition out of Boston. By this means they hope soon to be able to supply all orders. They crave indulgence a few days, and in the mean time will endeavor to furnish a part, at least, of every order received. [illegible]

[illegible] Green Corn, Peaches or any [illegible] can be preserved into fresh state ... SPRATT'S PATENT ... [illegible]

[illegible] W. F. SHAW'S ... Gas Stoves for heating ... [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

SARAH PARKER—WISHES ... [illegible]

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS ... BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO. ... [illegible]

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. RICHARD MOSLEY & CO. ... [illegible] ... New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER. ... [illegible] ... Fulton-st. ... [illegible]

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY ... [illegible] ... FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND ... [illegible] ... William-st. ... [illegible]

[illegible] PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS ... [illegible] ... No. [?] Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES OF EVERY KIND. ... [illegible] ... STEWART & BUSSING, Wholesale Confectioners, No. 419 Pearl-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. ... ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS ... [illegible] ... HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. [?] Pearl-st. ... [illegible] ... BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. [?] Pearl-st.

[illegible]'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY, ... 348 BROADWAY. ... [illegible]

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT ... E. WISE, OPTICIAN ... BROADWAY, UP STAIRS ... [illegible]

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP ... TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c. ... POUDRE SUBTILE ... LIQUID ROUGE ... LILY WHITE ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as housekeeper; has every confidence in being thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a widower's family, where there are young children; can bring the highest testimonials for character and capacity, and will be found in every respect a suitable person to superintend a gentleman's family. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 245 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS with excellent City reference—one as a nurse and seamstress, makes children's clothes neatly, shirts in style, ladies' under garments neatly, is fond of children; wages $7 a month. The other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing, is fond of children; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to cook; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, game, poultry, preserves, &c. &c.; will assist in washing and ironing, and will be found willing and obliging, and a person competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 245 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young Protestant women; one as chambermaid and waiter, or waitress alone; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or would go as laundress. No objection to a boarding house. Both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 6th-av., Bible House, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French and American cooking, who has had 18 years' experience. Good City reference given. Wages from $8 to $12. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call or address a note to No. 212 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days if not employed. Call No. 261 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT situations—one as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain sewing. Can give the best of reference from their last places. Apply at No. 226 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent and trustworthy young women in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other, a good chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ENgage as governess with a family to teach children, together with music and painting; has a sound education; would be found suitable and companionable. Address Miss BLAND, Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 12 Astor-place. References given, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION TO a lady. The advertiser is a single lady, with a good education, and would desire and endeavor to render herself agreeable and useful in the situation sought. The best City reference can be given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, J. T., box No. 203, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO has been for several years engaged in the city and country advertising business, and is well posted as to prices and papers throughout the States and Canadas. He has lists of the papers, prices, &c. Address W. H. U., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or waiter and washer and ironer. Can give most respectable references. Call from 11 until 2 o'clock, No. 251 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or plain sewer. Reference if required. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., in the front basement. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands washing and ironing perfectly, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can be highly recommended. Call or address a note to No. 6 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRULY REspectable Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; can produce the best City reference from her last and former places. Can be seen at No. 86 East 12th-st., basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has three years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, as good cook in a private family; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 39 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION ... Protestant ... [illegible] ... for two days at No. [?] ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 130 East 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference. Call at No. 56 West 26th-st., entrance on 26th-st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as child's nurse, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give good reference from her present situation, No. 20 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress. Has 6 years' reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 116 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation as governess, in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. References exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady wishes a situation as housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 25 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable American lady, as housekeeper. Can be seen for two days at No. 729 Greenwich-st., two doors from Perry.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as Trimmer, &c., and is willing to make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; is a good penman. A note addressed E. LEWIS, care of Messrs. Tests & Throckmorton, No. 62 Fulton-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS FLUENTly the English, French and German languages, and understands Italian, wishes to find a family going to Italy. She would go either as companion to a lady, or take the entire charge of one or two children. No salary required. Address L. Y., 243 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS of age, and residing with his family, desires a situation in a wholesale and retail drug store. Reference for character and capability he expects will be found unexceptionable. Address EDMUND, Times office.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE, No. 268 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—FOR LONG AND SHORT VOYAGES, carpenters, blacksmiths, boat-steerers and green hands; $75 in advance for outfit. This is a good chance to make money and see the world. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

WANTED—A BLANK BOOK FORWARDER ON first class work. A steady man and good workman will find a permanent situation. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 69 Cedar-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depot, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

AGENTS.—A FEW EXPERIENCED AGENTS wanted, to canvass this City and vicinity, for BAYARD TAYLOR'S new book, THE CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL. Apply immediately, to HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway.

TO FRAMESMITHS.—WANTED—A GOOD workman who understands knitting machines; to a competent person good wages and constant employment will be given. Apply at No. 31 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO TYPE FOUNDERS.—A DRESSER WHO fully understands his business, and is steady and attentive, may hear of a good situation by addressing L. JOHNSON & CO., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS AND COLlect for a popular magazine. A liberal salary will be paid to those acquainted with the business. Address L. & C., Box No. [?], New-York.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands her business. Inquire at No. 18 West 19th-st.

TO TINMEN.—WANTED TWO MEN TO WORK on the assortment; also a boy in the store. Apply to BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO., No. 273 Pearl-st.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school a short distance from New-York. Address TEACHER, stating age and qualifications, at the office of the Daily Times.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 7 EAST BROADWAY, A teacher for a private school in this City, a clerk for a coal office, two porters for stores, one clerk for a steamboat. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 9 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

W. GILLIMAN'S LAW OFFICE IS AT No. 9 Chambers-st., over the Chatham Bank.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—GEO. SCHOTT HAS TAKEN the commodious house No. 648 Broadway, and intends to keep it as a first class boarding house; his friends know the capacities of his wife, but the public do not, and are invited to call and examine the house; accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; beautiful front rooms and bedrooms to let with board; dinner at 6 o'clock; a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a large house, No. 189 Wooster-st., desire to let, with breakfast, a superior suit of well-furnished rooms on the second floor; also, two single front rooms on third floor, to single gentlemen of high respectability; cleanliness strictly observed. References required.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, with closets adjoining for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 52 and 54 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN desiring rooms and partial board, with the comforts of a home, in a quiet private family, may obtain the same by applying at No. 194 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. [?] HICKS-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on 4th floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH a room with partial board (or full board if dinner at 6 o'clock) in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Gas desired, also fire in the evening when the weather requires. Location below 14th-st. Address R. & F., Daily Times office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, in a private boarding house or family, west of Broadway and not above 14th-st. References required and given. Address, with particulars, BOARD, box No. [?] P. O.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife are desirous of finding two pleasantly-situated rooms, (on the second story,) where there are no other boarders, and adjacent to the Wall-st. ferry. Address R. C. W., Times office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 267 4th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom attached. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 55 Madison-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular Fall Exhibition of Flowers and Fruits at the Athenaeum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., commencing at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and continuing until FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10 P. M. An address will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, by GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. Admittance, to non-members, 25 cents. A band of music will be in attendance each evening.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NINE CHEERS FOR IOWA.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Bleecker Buildings THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when Col. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, the newly-elected Member of Congress from Iowa, will address the meeting. An address will also be made by "Uncle Ben," of the XVIIIth Ward, and songs will be sung by the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club. Those wanting seats must come early. JOHN KEYSER, President. N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—XIth, XVth AND XVIIth WARDS.—The Congressional Convention assembled according to the call of Tammany Hall, at Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen sts., on the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. On motion of Messrs. Kelly, Hon. JOHN WHEELER was called to the Chair. The respective Delegations from the several Wards composing the District presented their credentials and took their seats.

Delegation from the Eleventh Ward.

John Pettit, Hiram Engle,
George Elliott, David Hoag,
Charles T. Lovinose, John D. Murdock,
Jackson Vermilyea.

Delegates from the Fifteenth Ward.

John Wheeler, Isaac V. Fowler,
David W. Norris, L. M. Van Wert,
Wm. N. McIntyre, John Gilmer,
George F. Thompson.

Delegates from the Seventeenth Ward.

Timothy Donovan, Geo. H. Ross,
Manus Kelly, Thomas Wallace,
Robert McIntyre, John Vandervoort.

The Convention then organized permanently by the appointment of Hon. JOHN WHEELER as Chairman, and JOHN PETTIT and THOS. WALLACE as Secretaries. On motion of Geo. H. Ross, Esq., the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress. The result of which balloting was the unanimous nomination of Hon. John Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler then addressed the Convention at length, declining the nomination. The Convention thereupon proceeded to ballot further, the result of which was as follows:

For John Cochrane 14
For Chas. D. Mead 7

Whereupon JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., having received the votes of two-thirds of the Convention, was declared the nominee. His nomination was then made unanimous. A Committee of six was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Cochrane to inform him of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. JOHN WHEELER, Chairman.
JOHN PETTIT, THOS. WALLACE, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM, FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE KANSAS, AND FREMONT.—A meeting of the Republican Association of the XIIIth Ward will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, J. C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and WM. JONES, Jr.; the celebrated vocalists Messrs. COOK, McDONOUGH, and SPOUTENBURGH will be present, and favor the meeting with their favorite campaign songs. All persons desirous of joining in the cause of freedom are respectfully invited to attend and enroll their names as members of the Association. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the several Republican Associations of this City, all persons neglecting to sign the roll one week previous to the election of Delegates to the several County Conventions, will be debarred from voting for the same. By order of the President, EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJ. C. DRAKE, H. S. JENNINGS, Secretaries.

BANNER PRESENTATION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—The weekly meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club of the XVth Ward will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at the Stuyvesant Institute. A new and magnificent banner will be presented to the Club. PARKE GODWIN, Esq., and F. A. CONKLING, Esq., will address the meeting. The FREMONT and DAYTON CLUB will be present, and sing the new prize song. Citizens of the Ward, and the different clubs in the City, are invited to attend. CHARLES A. DANA, President.
H. T. CLEVELAND, G. NATHAN, E. L. WELD, E. CHAPMAN, Secretaries.

FIRST AND THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Republican Rallying Hall, Museum Building, corner of Fulton and Orange sts. Addresses by Hon. Thomas J. Turner, of Illinois; Thomas H. Rodman, Esq., and others. Music by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club. Republicans and citizens generally invited to attend. S. M. PARSONS, President. GEORGE H. BATES, Secretary.

THE SEVENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB, Brooklyn, will meet at their Hall, on Myrtle-av., near Graham-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. [?], at 7½ o'clock. JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York, and HENRY E. PIERSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, will address the meeting. Music by the Mustang Minstrels. Ladies are invited. JACOB W. JORALEMON, President. E. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

ONE SCREECH MORE FOR FREEDOM.—Brooklyn XIth Ward Republican Club meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at their head-quarters, No. 268 Atlantic-st. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., of Westchester County, and W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. H. G. HARRINGTON, President. WM. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD will assemble at Continental Hall THIS EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. James G. McAdam, Hon. E. D. Culver, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Glee Club will sing some of their soul-stirring songs.

THIRD WARD.—A REGULAR MEETING OF the IIId Ward Fremont and Dayton Club will be held at their Club Room, No. [?] Greenwich-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock. MARTIN THATCHER, President. JOHN M. FOX, EDMUND CLARK, Secretaries.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE DELegate Committee of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club of the City and County of New-York, will be held at the Broadway House, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock. WM. HALL, Chairman. THOMAS W. KNOX, Secretary.

AID FOR KANSAS.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will address the friends of Kansas on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock. The gallery will be reserved for the ladies. T. HYATT, Chairman Com.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—With the engravings of the different Presidential candidates. For sale at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE THROWN AWAY. Complete file (bound) of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement of the paper, for sale, No. 1 to No. [?] inclusive. As a History of the Times this journal cannot be excelled. Apply to CHARLES B. HOOPER, Subscription Desk, this office.

PHONOGRAPHY.—ALL WORKS FOR SALE by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. Also, Works on Hydropathy or Water Cure; Physiology and Phrenology; Physiognomy and Magnetism; Psychology, Chemistry, and the Natural Sciences generally.

NOW READY:
"IN PERILS BY MINE OWN COUNTRYMEN."
THREE YEARS ON THE KANSAS BORDER.
BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"Our brothers bold on the prairies cold,
In bloody shrouds are lying,
And their wives on high send the piercing cry,
And from burning homes are flying."

240 pp. 12mo. Price, paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cts. The author of this work traveled as a missionary in different portions of the border counties of Missouri, and in the Territory of Kansas; was there before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and became intimately acquainted with the prominent leaders, and with the events of the subsequent crusade against the liberty, lives and property of all Freedom-loving settlers.

He narrates only facts, but they are of the gravest and most startling character; exhibiting, in all their living enormity, the awful outrages of which that unhappy Territory has been the victim. The reader, while he cannot fail to be deeply interested in its perusal, will rise from it with an indignant blush of shame that anywhere under the American flag such monstrous crimes should go unpunished. Every

STATESMAN, POLITICIAN AND CHRISTIAN should read and ponder well the facts contained in this volume. They clearly reveal the settled and deliberate purpose of a large and powerful body of men, backed by the Executive head of the Government, to invade and trample in the dust not only the political, but also the social and religious rights heretofore regarded as sacredly and inviolably guaranteed to every American.

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Comprising an Accurate History of REPUBLICANISM IN '56 AND '91,
Of what our Government has done TO EXTEND AND PERPETUATE SLAVERY;
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Showing, with strict historic accuracy and order, THE INROADS OF SLAVERY UPON FREEDOM!
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Presenting the subject in a light that MUST STARTLE AND AMAZE
The most phlegmatic and conservative, and show that THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF 1856
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FOURTH EDITION READY TO-DAY:
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The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson. Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 85
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	1 85	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 15
West Stockbridge	2 00	Russell	3 25
Richmond	2 10	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 30		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

SEPT. 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16..8½ A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 18..12½ A.M.
Friday, Sept. 19..7 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 19..11 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 20..11½ A.M.	Monday, Sept. 22..5½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23..10 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23..2 P.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24..11½ A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24..3½ P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 25..12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 25..4½ P.M.
Friday, Sept. 26..1 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 26..5 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 27..2 P.M.	Monday, Sept. 29..6 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30..6½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30..2½ P.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 16..2 P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16..8 A.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17..3 P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17..8 A.M.
Thursday, Sept. 18..3½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 18..9 A.M.
Friday, Sept. 19..4 P.M.	Friday, Sept. 19..9 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 20..12 M.	Monday, Sept. 22..9 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23..10½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23..3 P.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEVEN HOURS SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railroad Company's splendid steamers WESTERN METROPOLIS, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, L. D. GOLDSMITH, Commander, form a daily line between Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Morning Express Trains from New-York, connecting at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads to Chicago and places West and Southwest. Unequaled for safety, speed, comfort and time. For passage and freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, SING SING, NYACK, TARRYTOWN AND YONKERS.—The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROST, will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING at 8¾ o'clock, landing at Hyde's, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington and Rockland Lake, touching at Amos-st. each way. Returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1 P. M., stopping at the above places, and arriving in New-York at 5 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. [illegible] West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 27 Fulton-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE IN EVERY DIRECTION.—One good farm 30 acres, good buildings, at Manorville, Long Island, $1,500. One at Amityville, 12 acres, $1,000. One do. 144 acres, $6,000, part cash, balance in 7 years. One of the best farms in Connecticut, 120 acres, fine buildings, orchards, best stone fence, at Pomfret, Windham Co., $4,900; $2,000 cash, balance 10 years; this is one of the best farms in the Union. 50, 100, or 4,000 acres best unimproved land at $3 75 to $6 per acre, 3½ to 5 hours' ride from New-York. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 37 Fulton-st. Office open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Two good 25 acre farms in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., New-York, to exchange for City property. Also, for sale, splendid country seats and farms near Lake Gilead and Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., New-York.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID SIXTY-ACRE FARM in beautiful Town, New-Jersey, 1½ hours from New-York, having superior buildings, and abundance choice fruits, &c. Price $7,000. Also, superior Coal Yard, splendidly located with every apparatus for carrying on large business. Price $600. Also, splendid Bakery, doing large cash business. Price, including fine horse and wagon, $600. Grand chance. Apply No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible].

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, with 17 lots of ground, filled with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., of seven years' growth. Distance, five minutes' walk from the Morrisania dépôt. Also, another dwelling with nine lots attached. Address Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE STEAMER America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box containing One blank check note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible].

Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. [illegible] inclusive, and [illegible] inclusive.

Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of [illegible], Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES. COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED. Nos. [illegible] Greenwich-st., [illegible] New-York. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATOIRE DE PIANO.
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK

Will commence on the 20th instant, at his rooms, No. 7[illegible] Broadway, a Practical and Theoretical Course of Instruction on the Piano, on the plan of the Conservatoire of Paris. The pupils will be divided into classes of eight each. The Course will comprise eight lessons of two hours each; the first hour will be devoted to the study and performance of some symphonic masterpiece of the great composers, carefully transcribed for eight pianos; the second hour will be devoted to individual instruction, each pupil in turn playing some brilliant piece by a modern piano composer.

This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantages of the instruction given to the others, and a general interest and spirit of emulation is obtained which can follow no other course of instruction.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this Course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify the pupils according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take players less advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season.

Terms of the Course, $[illegible].

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour.........$60
Twelve Lessons of half an hour.........30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms, No. 7[illegible] Broadway.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, Publishers of the American Educational Series of improved SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, send their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers who have compared, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 21 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 13[illegible] 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 580 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

GEORGE F. HAYTER, PROFESSOR OF Music and organist of Dr. Bellows' Church, respectfully informs the public of New-York and Brooklyn that he has resumed his classes for instruction on the organ and piano-forte. Terms, for a course of twenty-four lessons, $50. Any communications left at the music store of HALL & SON, or at the piano-forte warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER, St. Nicholas Hotel, will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 200 WEST 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sept. 15. REFERENCES—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INstitute, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 778 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 13 West 15th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. R. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 2. Classes limited to 10.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 23d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A CARD.—MR. E. J. DAY WOULD INFORM HIS pupils and others that he will resume his profession on Thursday, the 18th. Instruction given on the piano-forte, organ and in singing. Residence No. 120 Prince-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 229 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MR. M. PHILIPPI WILL RESUME HIS instructions on the Piano, the Organ, and in Singing, on Sept. 15. Address, No. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken, or C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 825 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c. (No. 130 [illegible]) Lectures given to literary institutions on Philology and Archæology.

J. T. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. [illegible] 4th-av., (one door above 13th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School will reopen Sept. 15, at No. [illegible]-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will open, after the Summer vacation, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. [illegible] West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 71 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—NO. 25 ST. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. [illegible] Broadway. F. E. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Macon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYMOND, No. 36 Beekman-st., or of JAS. H. WILGUS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 15th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 40 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC AND WRITING.—WILLIS J. RENVILLE, practical accountant, No. 363 Broadway, continues to prepare persons for the counting-room by a thorough and efficient course of instruction, each student receiving a separate tuition. His spacious and elegant rooms, the largest in the City, are open day and evening. Terms favorable.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS ARE PREPARED to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

J. D. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the Institute, André monument, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 896 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circulars, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av. entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL for boys, will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 40 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and day school for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon of THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baisley's Pond to the pump well.

This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors; will require about 15,000,000 brick, 30,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
SEPT. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 30,000 cubic yards building stone, and 50,000 barrels hydraulic-cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacturers. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS.,
New-York, Sept. 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the first day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW J. PERRY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr.
} Committee.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 7th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Primary Department of Ward School No. [illegible], in Stanton-st., in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. [illegible], VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers, on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Also, [illegible] molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

$5,000 WORTH OF LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left-off wearing apparel to dispose of, will receive their full value, without haggling or seeking to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 6[illegible] Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 200 yards from dépôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 96 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $6,000 to $40,000.

Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 200 acres at $40 an acre, including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT VERY NICELY situated, at No. 26 Bank-st., between Bleecker-st. and 4th-st., near Abingdon-square. The house is not yet finished. Any person having the cash, and wishing to finish a house to suit themselves, or others, can make a good bargain with me, as I will sell them a very nice place very cheap for cash. On the rear of this lot is a nice garden, and the surrounding view is very pleasant indeed. Inquire at No. 26 Bank-st., of JESSE ADAMS.

FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING VILLAGE IN New-Jersey, easily accessible from New-York, a hotel property, consisting of a large two-and-a-half story house, and ample sheds and stables, recently put in perfect order, well located for Summer boarders and for excursion parties. Price $6,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone front, 25x55 feet, with two-story brick extension, north side 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is new and finished in best manner, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Lot, 25x100. House, 2 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park. For terms, apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—PEARL AND CLIFF-ST. PROPERTY.—The store and lot of ground No. 305 Pearl-st., running through to Cliff, with dwelling-house on Cliff-st., (No. 68,) between Beekman and Ferry, 25-3 by 197 feet. Apply to GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Jr., No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE tenement property in exchange for good farms on the line of the Long Island Railroad, within forty miles of Brooklyn. None but principals need apply. Address E. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 33d-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 210 Clinton-st., near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or will be let. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. Price $3,000 each. For terms apply to P. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PATENT Medicines or perfumery, a three-story store and dwelling on the corner of one of the best avenues in Brooklyn, near Broadway, free from incumbrance. Address S. R., Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 45 Grove-st.; in good order; possession given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 3. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 30 Beaver-st.

YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON THIRD-avenue, west side, between 85th and 86th streets.—Apply to R. TEN BROECK, No. 13 Exchange-place.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, OF ANY DEGREE of accommodation, will be erected for a fixed sum, with any amount of land, graded and all in proper order, in one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near two dépôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, LYING on the north side of 22d-st., distant 175 feet westerly from the junction of Broadway and the 5th-av.; three lots on the southwesterly corner of 1st-av. and 22d-st., a good business location. W. SILLIMAN, No. 67 Chatham-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE STABLE, &c., No. 209 EAST 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, &c., and has also two finished rooms with separate entrance, supplied with croton water, sink, water-closets, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A convenient cottage for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of railroad dépôt, Yonkers, will be let for the Winter, and furniture sold. Address S., Box No. 412 Post-Office.

TO LET—TWO STORES UNDER THE HOTEL St. Germain, suitable for gentlemen's furnishing, or any fancy business. Address H. W. FIELD, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE No. 33 King-st., with all the modern improvements. Might be let to two small families. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—IN A HEALTHY LOCALITY, A GOOD house and ten acres of land, with barn, &c., for $8 per month, situated on the railroad, and within a quarter of a mile of dépôt, about 300 fruit trees on the premises. Apply to J. G. BARRETT, No. 26 Allen-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 61 Crosby-st., for a factory or other purposes. Alterations made to suit the tenant. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The subscriber will let till 1st May next the house he occupies, furnished, within six minutes' walk of the steamboat and railroad dépôt. There is a superior view of the river and Staten Island and Jersey shore. Possession Oct. 15. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ABOVE Union-square, near 4th-av., three-story, 12 rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small, genteel family, recently painted and put in excellent order. Location unexceptionable. Rent $150 per month. Address R. C. READ, Post-Office.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Carrol-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES one large or two small furnished rooms on the first or second floor, situated in the immediate vicinity of the New-York Hotel or Brevoort House. Terms $5 per week. Address P. P. C., at the *Daily Times* office.

WANTED TO HIRE—COUNTRY HOUSE, with some land, within half to one hour of New-York by rail. Address, with particulars, WEST, office this paper.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Dépôt Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Steady power, light rooms and cheap rents. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at $[illegible] per ton for the present: Cor. E. L. SNOW, No. [illegible] 8th-av., corner 27th-st., New-York; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WELDON, No. [illegible]-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., Yard No. 51 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, rich carpets, bronzes, oil-paintings, &c., at auction at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the costly furniture of the above house. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Consists of double suits, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade with slip covers, 1 do. 7 pieces richly carved, with covers; both suites were made to order and are of the best description; superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement; marble-top centre and pier tables, 1 splendid French pier glasses, with slabs and brackets, 2 large mantel do., rosewood marble-top étagères, with plate doors and back, brocade and lace curtains, gold-bordered shades, music cabinets, marble-top chiffonières, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, covered in satin and tapestry, Bohemian and Dresden vases, jewel cases and card receivers, lined with satin, 4 rich chandeliers, rosewood secretary bookcase, with mirror front, with a number of valuable oil-paintings, richly framed.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Superb mahogany extension table, rich silver ware, crystal cut glass of every description, ivory cutlery, costly China dinner set, 200 pieces dining-room chairs.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, beds on twelve bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, solid rosewood; China toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, sofas, tête-à-têtes, spring-seat chairs, library bookcases, English oil-cloth, with all the carpets through the house; rosewood furniture en suite in hair-cloth; rich clocks, marble-top hall-stand, velvet stair carpets, &c., with a fine assortment of basement furniture.

The entire furniture of this house is of the best description, and will be sold without reserve. Catalogues can be obtained and furniture examined early on the morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., by order, all the splendid furniture in the above house, consisting in part, two solid rosewood parlor suites in French satin brocatel, nine pieces each, one do. in silk plush, seven pieces rosewood marble-top étagères, plate glass doors and back with ornaments, do. corner étagères, English tapestry, Brussels carpets, large French plate pier mirror, with slab and brackets, rosewood reception chairs in blue satin brocatel, Turkish easy chairs in French moquette, several very fine oil-paintings, gold frames, very richly decorated; Dresden China vases, highly decorated with raised figures, 30-day ebony inlaid clock, small dancing figures, inkstands and other mantle ornaments, rosewood, Egyptian, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands to match, French China toilet sets, pure curled hair mattresses, spring do., bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c., mahogany spring seat chairs, sofas and sofa beds, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oval gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, &c.

DINING ROOM.—One solid oak extension table, mahogany étagère, sofa and spring seat chairs, a large assortment of China and cut glass ware, inlaid table cutlery, plated and silver ware, French China tea and dinner sets, &c. Catalogues morning of sale, rain or shine, by order of JOHN P. BILBEY, Assignee.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

MESSRS. F. A. VREDE & CO WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at their extensive warerooms, No. 395 Broadway, by Mr. T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer, for the purpose of reducing their stock, which consists of a very large and extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture in every variety of the best quality; all of which has been made for private custom trade, and in point of quality and finish, is second to none in the City. The furniture will be all warranted the same as if sold at private sale, and the sales will be positively without reserve, as far as the goods are catalogued for auction. This stock of furniture is one of the largest to be found in the City, and is particularly worthy of the notice of housekeepers, and must be examined to be appreciated. The assortment consists of elegantly carved rosewood étagères, oak and walnut sideboard, parlor suites in various rich coverings and in muslin, that can be finished to suit the taste of the purchaser; very rich centre-tables, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs in great variety; library and secretary bookcases, parlor secretaries, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, together with a great variety of mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be carefully packed for shipping. The furniture will be ready for examination on Wednesday. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SEPT. 18, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$[illegible],000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 New-Jersey Central R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bds.
4,000 Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mtg. Bonds.
1[illegible],000 Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 LaCrosse & Milwaukee R. R. 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bds.
10,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100 shares Galena & Chi. Union R. R. Co........$100 each.
11[illegible] shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co........$100 each.
100 shares LaFarge Fire Insurance Company........[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company........[illegible] each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company........100 each.
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company........50 each.
[illegible] shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company........25 each.
200 shares Ocean Bank........50 each.
1[illegible]0 shares Grocers' Bank........50 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

AT PRIVATE SALE—300 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company, at 30 per cent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, peremptory sale of the entire manufactured stock of a Broadway cabinet furniture manufacturer, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale, and to be sold without reserve; catalogues issued on morning of sale, and is well worthy the attention of Southern and Western merchants; the stock consists in part of several richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and English hair cloth, lounges, covered in rich fancy de laine, Turkish chairs in fancy de laine, solid rosewood marble-top étagères, oak and walnut do., solid oak dining-room furniture, covered in green reps with brass buttons, lounges, &c.; escritoires, solid mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; hat and hall stands, solid rosewood centre tables; side and card do.; tête-à-têtes, easy and fancy chairs, bookcases, writing cabinets, desks, office furniture, cane seat chairs, and a large variety of plain furniture, suitable for City trade, the whole forming a rich collection. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to view the stock previous to sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale.—Consisting of Brussels and velvet tapestry carpets, elegant carved rosewood suites, parlor furniture in maroon plush, sofa, medallion back chairs, arm chairs, rosewood carved étagères with marble tops, rosewood armoires à glace, elegant carved oak marble top buffet, carved rosewood parlor suites in three colored brocatel, consisting of sofa, fourteen chairs, arm chairs and sewing chair, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany bookcase and secretary, mahogany étagères and book-shelves, mahogany bureau, bedstead, elegant rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, suite mahogany bedroom furniture, bedsteads, washstand, bureau, chairs, lounges, &c. Also, linen sheets, Marseilles counterpanes, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 56 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 25x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 270 3d-st. The lot is 23 7x100, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—SPECIAL Mortgage Sale of a Broadway Cabinetmaker's stock, TO-MORROW, Friday Morning, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., near Fulton, will be sold by order of mortgagee, a large assortment of first-class custom-made cabinet furniture, consisting of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor suites of the latest styles, secretary and library bookcases, sofas, tête à têtes, lounges, arm, rocking and side chairs, armoirs, seats of quartettes, centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables, rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled chamber suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, towel racks, &c., &c. This furniture being first-class, and to be sold without reserve, is especially worthy the attention of intending buyers and the trade.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, several fine gold watches, ten French plate pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames, oval and square; one oil-painting, fruit piece, valued at $100; also, several landscapes, by foreign artists; also, one hundred oil-paintings, American and European scenery, sold in lots to suit the trade; also, fifteen choice engravings, in neat gilt frames. The whole for absolute sale, to pay advances. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock, second-hand Household Furniture, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale; also, eleven superior-toned new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, all fully warranted by the makers, one of which cost $500, made by W. Lindeman & Son, of New-York; also, two others, by the same makers, plain; also, twelve rich enameled chamber suites, of beautiful finish, in sets to match.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale. TO-MORROW, Friday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., will be sold the whole parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and kitchen furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of a general assortment, all of which has been but little used, and will be sold without reserve.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID FRENCH-PLATE mirrors, original oil-paintings, superior silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French and American clocks, China ware, toilet-ware, glass-ware, &c., &c., &c., TO-MORROW, Friday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st. Catalogue on morning of sale. See other advertisements.

By E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—ON MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] [illegible] hands, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, [illegible] o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner of Pine and William sts., [illegible] sale of a large and [illegible] assortment of superior solid rosewood and mahogany [illegible], two splendid rosewood pianos, [illegible] mattresses, china and glass ware. Also, [illegible] Voltaire chairs, covered in crimson velvet. Also a new cooking stove, &c.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS.—Being consignments from [illegible] rooms, manufactory, and families, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., [illegible] assortment adapted for City or country trade. The attention of purchasers is particularly solicited to attend this sale, as every article is guaranteed to be [illegible] private sales. Splendid assortment [illegible] a large invoice of Havana, &c. cigars, [illegible] Shipping attended to promptly.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S 26th regular Fall sale of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, JAPANNED TEA TRAYS, CAST-STEEL SHOVELS AND PICKS, and HEAVY GOODS generally, will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars, see catalogues, which are now ready. City and country dealers are directed to the above.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at [illegible]. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the [illegible] day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio [illegible] Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, [illegible] Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock, [illegible] bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope, addressed "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT,
F. D. KIMBALL,
J. H. BAKER,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

New-York, Aug. 1[illegible], 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, [illegible]

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, [illegible] per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, [illegible] per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	[illegible]
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	[illegible]
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	[illegible]
Sheppard Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	[illegible]
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	[illegible]
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	[illegible]
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	[illegible]
Jacob Harvey,	D. H. Arnold,	[illegible]
James S. [illegible],	Charles E. Bill,	[illegible]

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NO. [illegible] Chambers-st., (new Court House)—New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the delay that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during the period of collection: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving any envelope containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES PATENT [illegible] Co., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M., in pursuance of the by-laws, for the annual election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A general attendance is requested. The transfer books will be closed from this date, until further notice. Dated [illegible] Sept. 1856. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. [illegible], 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD [illegible] PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the [illegible] Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 3 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

INSURANCE.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the capital stock ($200,000) of this Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the office No. 26 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings.
IRA SMITH,
GABRIEL MEAD,
THOMAS A. EMMET,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., [illegible]

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of twenty-seven per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of [illegible] per cent., on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent. in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the stockholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor, is not to be paid off until the same, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph [illegible]
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
William H. Russell,	[illegible]
Augustus C. Downing,	[illegible]
[illegible],	George T. [illegible]
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. [illegible]
N. B. [illegible],	Fred'k A. [illegible]
Isaac Townsend,	William H. [illegible]
James Warren,	[illegible]
Arthur Leary,	Frederick G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	[illegible]
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Steward, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
Reuben Withers,	[illegible]
Edward C. [illegible]	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
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SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
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NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.— [illegible] ... the Seals of the ... of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are [illegible] ... Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, ... No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

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TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. ... Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express ... will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage free, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer ... Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 8.

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DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND [illegible] ... Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who ... [illegible] ... Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway. ... [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive ... [illegible] ... Principal office, No. 71 ... DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. ... [illegible] ... Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. ... Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

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DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—... 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 ... [illegible] ... Office—No. 22 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. ... We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

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DR. DOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES. [illegible] ... Address D. SEPTIMUS DOW, New-York.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA PREPARED under the immediate superintendence of the discoverer, Sir JAMES MURRAY, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman, New-York.

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100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and Winter grain ... $25 per ton ... Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] and EDWARD E. FAULKNER, Plaintiffs, against ... MATTHEWS, GEORGE STACY and JAMES P. STACY, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants and each of them:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, 1856; and for the further sum of two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 15th day of May, 1856, together with seventy-five cents fees of protest; and for the further sum of two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon, from May 20, 1856, together with seventy-five cents, fees of protest; and for the further sum of two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon, from May 21, 1856, together with seventy-five cents, fees of protest.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Trinity Building.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 12th day of August, 1856.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au21-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH-STREET from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth-st. from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the said City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SIMON CRAFT and OLIVER CRAFT, Plaintiffs, against PATRICK O'DONNELL and BRIDGET his wife, PATRICK KEEGAN and BRIDGET his wife, Defendants. Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at Manhasset, Queens County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HORATIO G. ONDERDONK, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

To the defendants, Patrick Keegan and Bridget his wife. The complaint in the above action was filed Aug. 18, 1856, in the office of the Clerk of Kings County.

H. G. ONDERDONK Plaintiffs' Attorney.
au21-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON B. BELKNAP against ANDREW SIMPSON, ROBERT AULD and ALICE his wife, JOSEPH McMAHON and SABINA his wife, and PETER C. MABIE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.

MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed as aforesaid on the 2d day of August, 1856.

MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To PETER C. MABIE. a4-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, against GARRET SMITH and MARY JANE SMITH, his Wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief. To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1856.

STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 17th day of July, 1856.

STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s4-law10wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE NEVIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, ANDREW J. HULL and FRANCIS D. MASON.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, GEORGE NEVIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1856.

GOODMAN & JESUP, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1856. jy2-law10wTh*

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—MARY ANN CORWIN, JAMES H. CORWIN and EDWARD J. CORWIN, Administrators of EDWARD C. CORWIN, deceased.—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of August, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named Administrators, it is ordered that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *Daily Sentinel* and New-York *Daily Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Administrators. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
s4-law7Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1856.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, }
JONATHAN D. STEELE, } Administrators.
CATHARINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1856.

E. F. TREADWELL, }
MAXWELL WOODHULL, } Executors.
s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID D. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator.
MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix.
my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD R. DELLICKER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator.
my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856.

jy3-law6mTh* JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information apply to N. AUBIN, No. 258 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN S. WILSON, GAS AND steam pipe fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 43 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. [illegible]

Passengers leave Chambers-st. station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 1:30 P. M.; Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 9:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

6:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.

9:15 A. M. Mail train.

4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-YORK to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-law2yTh

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed, at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.— Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PHILLIPS, }
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug.	20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug.	27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept.	3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept.	10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept.	17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept.	24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct.	1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct.	8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct.	15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct.	22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $130
Second Cabin 75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK. Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW. Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG. Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight of passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The Steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA will sail from [illegible] ... E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TEXAS, 1,800 tons burden, will sail from Pier No. 3[illegible], foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.

N. B.—The steamship TENNESSEE will sail Oct. [illegible], to connect with steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific, and the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $22 47 of Sperm Oil.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

See certificates at the office of the undersigned.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

Prepared expressly for ship's use.

20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.

AUSTENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—BY improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS—JUST received from Europe, a large lot of double and single shot guns, rifles, pistols, &c., and for sale very cheap, at F. REYNOLDS', No. 48 Chatham-st., and No. 5 French's Hotel, Sole Agent for United States for Starkey's percussion gun caps. Military and target companies supplied.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents,

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 21 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 62 Broadway, N. York.

LESS MONEY PUMPED FROM ONE'S pocket in the purchase of one of E. G. DAY & CO.'S Imperial Double Action Anti-Freezing Pumps than by any other of like capacity in market, unaffected by frost or heat, always on exhibition at their office, No. 11½ Beekman-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

THE COURTS.

Stewpans After Money Badly Earned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—SEPT. 17.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the Estate of Charles Augusthuys.—This case comes before the Surrogate in a peculiar shape. Charles Augusthuys, who kept a house of questionable repute in Water-street, and who was nicknamed "Dutch Charley," died leaving a will bequeathing a considerable estate to one Mary Demenus, a young girl who lived with him in the house, and said to be his niece. Under that will the estate was administered upon. In August, 1855, she too, died, intestate and being a minor. Certain parties, it is alleged, then stepped in and possessed themselves of her effects to the prejudice of the next of kin. Application is now made to vitiate the former administration and possess Marie Barbe Gasthuys and Eugenie Gasthuys, sisters of Charles, of the estate. It is alleged that the name by which deceased passed in this country was not his own, but that his name was Charles Gasthuys. The allegations set forth that Mary became sole legatee under a paper which is not in law a will; that testator was not of sound mind, and did not acknowledge the act he performed; that the witnesses did not sign as such at his request, and that the paper was obtained through fraud and by coercion. The following appeared in evidence:

Benoit Morlion was sworn. He said—I live at No. 73 Duane-street; am a porter; knew deceased ever since I came to this country; was frequently in his house; wrote a letter for deceased some time since to his sister, Mary Barbe; he signed the letter by the name Gasthuys; he had another sister Eugenie; deceased sold liquor at his bar, and kept three or four girls in his house; staid at the house on one occasion for some days; I was sent for, as I thought, through Mr. Demuntur to go and write to him; I asked Charley what he desired I should write, and he asked me to write to his mother; he said, speaking of Demuntur, "Who is that man?" I answered, "I don't know;" and he replied, "he and another man want to rob me;" he did not know what he was talking about, being evidently out of his mind; did not see him again alive; Mary said she was his cousin; saw her take money at the bar.

Henig Mehrens examined—I was born in Hanover; I keep a boarding-house for girls at No. 303 Water-street.

Q. Is that a house of prostitution? A. I decline answering; I have four boarders in the house, and they are women.

Q. What is their occupation and mode of living? (Objected to, and ruled out as irrelevant.)

Witness stated he had been in this business five years.

Q. During that time have you been indicted for keeping a disorderly house? (Objected to on the ground that the record must be produced, and as irrelevant. Objection withdrawn.)

A. I never was indicted; I hire the house of Mr. Beach, of Orange County; I never bought two shillings' worth of liquor of Mr. Kearney in my life, nor have I a partner, nor does Mr. Lasher live steadily at my house; he visits there once in a while; Lasher is married to my wife's sister; he is employed on a boat that runs to Rondout; I knew deceased for four years prior to his death; he kept store next to me; we were always on good terms with one exception; he and I followed the same business; his name was on the door, "Charles Augusthuys;" he never told me that was not his real name, nor did he mention his family; he came from a visit in Belgium in 1853, and brought Mary Demenus with him; I can't say what disease he died of; Lasher took care of him and Mary was around a good deal; deceased always spoke sensibly; the will was signed Friday or Saturday before his death, say four or five days prior to his death; Thursday he looked pale and seemed weak; he said he had to die soon; Lasher remarked that he was going to make a will and wanted me to sign it; a Mr. Kersog was present and said "Charley sent in for you to sign the will;" Charley made no remark; Mary was walking up and down the room looking at him, she did not speak; decedent said on handling the papers "this is my will."

Charley had a barkeeper named Tom Barry, who left about a year since; Tom never called when deceased was well, but always visited Mary when Charley was sick; Charley never told me he would not give Mary anything because of improper intimacy with Tom Barry; Tom was in the house when Charley was taken sick, and also when he died; Mary remained in the house till the 1st of August and then went to Williamsburg.

The course of inquiry was objected to, when counsel remarked that he desired to prove that this Tom Barry had plundered the house of all he could carry off, that a certain counsel or his son had got a house by some unaccountable proceeding, and witness who had by his own testimony accused himself of keeping a notoriously bad house, had also procured pay by plunder to come here and testify in the case. The girl had so been imposed upon that not enough of the large estate had been left her to bury her. His Honor decided to admit the testimony so far as to show bias on the part of witness, or coercion in the procurement of the will.

Witness resumed—Mary died Saturday the 25th of August, 1855; I got her furniture for my trouble in waiting on her; Mr. Kearney got Mary's jewels; he also took possession of her papers.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Kearney got a thousand dollar due bill of his, which was payable to Mary?

Objected to. Counsel states that he is anxious to show that as executor under the will Kearney drew $1,300 from the savings' bank, and paid Mary only $300 in cash and kept $1,000, giving only a due bill, which at her death he possessed himself of.

Allowed to show the disposition of a will if any as tending to show collusion in the will-making.

Witness.—I know nothing of the note.

Q.—Did not Tom Barry live with Mary after Chas. Gasthuys died?

Objected to and disallowed at this stage.

Gasthuys kept five or six women boarders in his house all the time.

David F. Husher sworn, I am a waterman; knew deceased while he lived; in his last sickness he spoke about his will; said he would like to provide for Mary so that she might return to her home; a lawyer was called, and he told how he wanted the will; Mary at the time stood at the head of the bed; when the memorandum was made it was read, and testator said it was what he wanted; I can't say that the will was read to him; when I went into the room testator said to me, "Well, then, I am going to sign my will, and I want you as one of the witnesses;" some one handed the will to him, and he told Mary to give him pen and ink; she got them; Gasthuys asked me to sign as a witness; the date of the will was inserted after we signed it; after it was taken away, Charles wanted to see it again; it was brought, and I noticed that the date was not inserted, and so I spoke to Mr. Hunt about it, and he said he had forgotten that, but would put it in; I suppose he did so; I was with deceased pretty much all the time on the day when he signed the will; was present when he died, and closed his eyes; Charley always said Mary was his niece; she lived in the house for two years; I frequently saw them together, and he seemed to think a great deal of her; she attended to him when he was sick, as did also some of the other girls of the house.

The case was then adjourned over.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT AFLOAT.

Two youngsters, giving their names as John and James Brown, were brought before Justice FLANDREAU yesterday morning, for passing on Tuesday evening, at different stores in Hudson-street, counterfeit three-dollar bills. The bills purport to be on the Rockville Bank of Connecticut, and no mention of them are made in any of the Detectors. On the right of the bills there is a figure of an Indian woman, but the impression is dim and imperfect. Still the counterfeit is well calculated to deceive, especially in the night time. The prisoners are believed to have set afloat a considerable amount of the "queer." They were committed for examination.

CAPTURE OF A HOTEL THIEF—COOL PROCEEDING.

A young man giving his name as John Williams, went into the St. Nicholas Hotel at an early hour on Tuesday evening, and picking up a carpet bag and an overcoat, belonging to one of the guests, marched coolly away. One of the porters who spoke to him was told that "it was all right," but the theft was soon discovered. Pursuit was made, and the thief was found a few doors distant, coolly surveying a show-case. On his person was found a lady's gold hunting watch, marked "Halliday," and a quantity of wearing apparel, all of which he is supposed to have stolen.

He was taken by Officer Houston, of the reserve corps, by whom he was arrested, before Justice FLANDREAU, who committed him for examination.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Levi Weeks, of Montgomery County, this State, was taken before Justice OSBORNE, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday, by Officer Griffiths, of Brooklyn, charged with forcibly outraging the person of Maria Purcivel, on board the canal boat *C. B. Andrews*, on which Maria is employed as cook. The accused, who is a hand on board the same boat, was committed for a hearing in default of $1,000 bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Samuel Brown, captain of the steamship *Fulton*, was enticed up an alley-way the other night, when he was set upon by two prostitutes and their pimps, who robbed him of his money. The captain's cries for aid brought to his assistance the police, who succeeded in arresting the robbers who were all committed to prison.

The Army.

The Adjutant-General has just issued an order, in the form of instructions to officers requiring and supplying horse equipments, and detailing the manner in which they shall be designated.

The allowance of blank cartridges for practice for companies with field pieces, is increased to five hundred per annum.

The act providing for a necessary increase and better organization of the medical and hospital department is officially published to the army. Such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions relative to the appointment of hospital stewards, from the enlisted men of the army, will be hereafter issued. To enable the Secretary of War to make the appointments authorized, the senior medical officer at each military post is required to report at once to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the post commander, the name of the hospital steward at the station, the company and regiment to which he belongs, his age, mental, moral and physical qualifications; and also, whether he is better fitted than any other soldier of the command, to perform the duties of a hospital steward.—*Washington Star.*

Democratic Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

Speech of Governor Johnson, of Georgia.

His Views of the "Peculiar Institution" in its Relations to the Constitution and the Union.

The Unparalleled Missionary Influence of Slavery.

Addresses by Hon. Geo. M. Wharton, Hon. John McKeon, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia was held yesterday in Independence-square in commemoration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and CHOATE were expected to take part in the proceedings, but, as was feared, neither made his appearance, and great chagrin was the consequence. The meeting was called for 3 o'clock, but whether owing to lack of interest on the part of those expected to attend it, or to the quiet and easy-going habits of the Quaker City, no organization was effected till three. Even then the attendance was excessively thin, but eventually it increased to say five thousand. The bulk of the display was reserved for the night, which was made hideous by a large torchlight procession, in which the gallant RYNDERS, (on a horse nearly seventeen hands high, dressed in all the gay trappings that did so much execution at the grand New-York affair,) accompanied by troops of sturdy henchmen, figured conspicuously. The meeting was called to order by JOHN W. FORNEY, who nominated Hon. G. M. WHARTON for Chairman, and presented a series of resolutions of the usual character.

MR. WHARTON, upon taking the Chair, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are assembled to express our sentiments on the important questions which are now agitating the American Union. It is yet a Union—and a glorious one—and God grant, that in the progress and in the consequences of the great political struggle which is now raging around us, the light of that high object of our affections may not be extinguished!

In this expression of sentiment, we are to be united with distinguished gentlemen from other parts of our country, and welcome them as brothers in the common cause of constitutional freedom.

The occasion and the place are auspicious. Sixty-nine years ago, in this city, the Constitution of the United States was formed—and we are met here, as we believe, by an honest and firm advocacy of our cause, to defend it against danger from sectional passions.

There are several questions now at issue before the people of this country, but the question of all questions, as I regard it, is the true construction of the Constitution, and the proper action under it, in the matter of Slavery in the Territories belonging to this Union. Shall the people who go to the Territories and make them their home settle that point for themselves, or shall others settle it for them? Shall their own consciences and their own self-interest decide it, or shall other persons' consciences and others' self-interest determine it? Are the inhabitants of the Territories mere *children*, in a state of pupilage, or are they men—hardy and intelligent men—pioneers of civilization, and the founders of empires?

I say, this is *the* question, because, upon its solution depends, in great measure, the permanence of our Union. Every part of it, and the citizens of every part of it, must have equal rights in the possession of the Union, which has been acquired by common blood and common treasure. There is nothing in the Constitution which points to an inequality in this particular; and we know, as an historical fact, that but for the spirit of compromise—a concession by one portion of the States on one point, and of something else by another portion on another point—the Union never would have been formed. Abolition then would have triumphed—the abolition of Independence, of Greatness, and of Peace.

It is, then, but an exercise of good faith to act, under the Constitution once formed, in the spirit which guided its formation; to do nothing which its framers would have rejected as contrary to its true meaning—and never to infringe upon the chartered rights of our Southern brethren. They have made a compact with our fathers; and they have a clear title to demand an observance of it by us, their children.

To carry out this principle, the great Democratic Party of the United States have selected as their representative and champion a son of Pennsylvania. Indorsed by such a voucher, we may, in Philadelphia, be allowed to say he is worthy of it. Born and bred among us, we know his eminent abilities, his capacities and his worth, and we hail with satisfaction the prospect of his election as President, and that of a distinguished son of Kentucky as Vice President, being approved by a large majority of the American people.

I will detain you no longer, but introduce to you the speaker on this occasion. (Applause.)

GOV. JOHNSON, of Georgia, was then introduced amid applause.

He said the language of the resolutions which they had just adopted met his most cordial approbation; and he especially sympathized with the announcement that this assembly was in commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. When our forefathers had achieved the liberties of their country, the question was, how should the independent colonies coöperate with each other in maintaining a common liberty. They first united upon the articles of confederation. A very few years of experience, however, demonstrated that this form of governmental organization would not meet the exigencies of their condition. The great enterprise of forming a new Constitution, involving as it did an entire surrender of the articles of confederation, and a delegation of new powers on part of the respective States of the confederacy, was fraught with immense peril and unutterable uncertainty. There was great difference of opinion as to what should constitute the features and the principles of a new Constitution. The best minds of the country were agitated and excited in the investigation of the formation of a new organization for the Government of this Republic, and the controversy, it was true, was an excited one, but it was a patriotic. Dissensions and differences of opinion prevail, but there were wisdom, calmness, a self-sacrificing devotion, and a broad, catholic patriotism animating the bosoms of those constituting the Convention, and, although weeks had elapsed consumed in debate, and in the interchange of opinions, yet there was no despair, for true patriotism guided by an elevated intelligence never despaired of the success of freedom. They were here to-day to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution which that Convention formed, and more than that, to consider for themselves how those liberties which that Constitution secured were to be perpetuated and preserved. There was a party in this country that now said in the year of our Lord 1856 that this Constitution was "a compact with hell and a league with the devil." If the immortal WASHINGTON, if FRANKLIN, and those sages who adopted that sacred instrument could now rise from their consecrated graves and hear such declarations as those from the very lips of Black Republicans, the lightning glances of their indignation would consume them like stubble. It was against this party and against these men, by whatever name called, and under whatever banner they might rally, that they were here to-day to do battle. He would tell them that a true, devoted, enlarged, catholic patriotism had no place in the bosoms of the men who could entertain such views. The man who could believe such a sentiment was a traitor to his country, and should be so treated by the whole Union of these States. The Constitution was not "a league with hell, or a compact with the devil." It was the very foundation of the great political union of the States. It was that, without which this Union could not be preserved, and he would say, with all deference, ought not to be preserved. It was to this Constitution that we owed our prosperity and our power as a free people—a Constitution which was formed by men of all phases of religious belief, by citizens by adoption as well as by citizens by birth, and which recognizes the most untrammeled toleration of all forms of religious worship. This Constitution asserted the equality of the States; and was the State of Georgia, so far as its rights were concerned, different from the State of Pennsylvania? Had not the Southern States the same rights under this Constitution that the Northern and Northwestern State had? [Cries of "yes, yes."] They answered "yes," and it was well, but what was the warfare now which had been waged in this political canvass in reference to this very question. What did the Black Republicans say? Where was the doctrine of State equality according to their platform? Were the Southern States to be treated as equal in this Confederacy? Was it not written upon the Black Republican banner that the Southern States had a plague spot upon them—that the Southern States were degraded—that the Southern States were not to be allowed to propagate their domestic and civil institutions upon the common territory of the United States? Now, what was to be the result of such a contest as this? According to the doctrine of Black Republicanism 16 States of this Confederacy which happen to be non-Slaveholding arrogate to themselves the right to elect a President. A Veto—They cannot do it.] To take control of the patronage of the Government—to take control of the Treasury—to take control of the Army and the Navy, and to install their miserable, rotten representative in the Presidential Chair, irrespective of those rights of the Southern States. They might talk to him about free suffrage, and about the ballot-box being the representative of the popular will, but he [illegible]

[illegible] arrived when [illegible] Union should dictate absolute [illegible] by the Black Republican [illegible] to the other [illegible] they might [illegible]. And here he would say that he did [illegible] remarks for the purpose of holding [illegible] did not expect to intimidate any portion of the American people by any remarks that [illegible] people of all [illegible] throughout the Union, were [illegible] and not to be frightened into alarm by [illegible]. But he made these remarks for the purpose of appealing to that profound under-current of patriotic sentiment which he believed [illegible] the masses of the great confederacy, and to [illegible] that sentiment in favor of the Constitution and the Union of his country. (Loud cheers.) He could [illegible] hundred clauses of that Constitution [illegible] distinctly and unequivocally on an idea of co-equality between the States of this Union, and there was no question that if that equality were destroyed, the Union would be destroyed with it. In reference to the rights of the States in regard to occupation of the Territories, it was not to be disguised that this great question, involving as it did the rights of the Slaveholding States of the confederacy, was the all-controlling and overshadowing issue in this canvass. If it were true that the States of this Union were equals what was the inference? What did they mean by it? Was it that they were only equal when the time came to pay taxes? that they were only equal when they engaged in war, bound to serve equally with the Free States in the business of Government? No! as honest men, if they adopted the proposition at all, they must accept it with all its results. If the Southern States were bound as equals to share in the burdens of Government, they had the co-relative right as equals to participate in the blessings of government. What were these? One of them was that when the States of this Union, in their confederated capacity, owned a common joint property, each State had an equal interest with every other State in the enjoyment of that property. What were the territories of the United States? They were property—they were held, if they pleased, belonging to the Union, or, more properly speaking, to the several States of the Union, represented by Congress as the trustees of this common property. Well, if it was a common property acquired by the shedding of common blood, and the taxing of a common treasury, he wanted to know by what rule of logic or justice, by constitutional right or common honesty the Southern States could not get a joint participation in those Territories; and, therefore, they believed and held that as sound constitutional men, North and South, the Southern States had as much right to carry their property there as the Free States had to carry theirs there. [Applause.] Slavery with them (of the South) was property, and it mattered not whether they (of the North) thought it right or wrong as to the moral and abstract question of the justifiability of Slavery, it was sufficient for him as a Southern man to know that the Southern States came into the Union with it; and when they came into the Union they agreed to abide by the Constitution, and that Constitution recognized Slavery as property. They had as much right to carry their property there, no matter of what kind, as the Free States had to carry their property there. [Applause.] Under the Constitution, therefore, Slavery was as much property as a yoke of oxen or an acre of land. Property; that was the idea. It was property protected by the Constitution. If they, in Pennsylvania, at the North had the right, as the people of a free Non-Slaveholding State, to carry their yoke of oxen into Kansas, they at the South had a similar right to carry their slaves into Kansas, for both alike were property. He did not ask his fellow-citizens around him, as the representatives or as the people of a free Non-Slaveholding State, to agree with him in everything he might say on this subject. He did not ask them to say, if they believed conscientiously to the contrary, that the institution of Slavery per se was wrong or right. They might differ with him upon this question, but there was a common platform upon which they all must agree, if they recognized the Constitution, and that was, that it (Slavery) was property, recognized and protected under the broad ægis of the Constitution, which was the basis of the Union. He knew there was a wide difference between the people of the Non-Slaveholding States and of the Slave States in reference to the abstract question of Slavery. They (of the Slave States) believed that Slavery was the greatest missionary institution which had ever been instituted upon this globe. He would ask them to point out to him, the result of all the missionary operations of Christendom in heathen lands where their money had been spent and their preachers sent, where they had toiled for the last hundred years, and he would reply that the institution of Slavery had christianized [illegible] operations of Christ[illegible]. How was it accounted [illegible] of Slavery did [illegible] Africa, [illegible] brought Africa to the [illegible] there were three [illegible] millions of heathens recovered from the darkness of idolatry and heathenism, to the light of Christianity. In large sections of the Southern States there were more negroes belonging to the Churches than there were white people who belonged to them. And yet they of the Southern States were everlastingly and eternally taunted with being traffickers in human flesh, and human pirates. He would tell them that the results of this institution showed that domestic Slavery was a great revolution of Providence destined to work out its ends, and to civilize the devoted continent of Africa. He would venture to throw out another idea: the great contest that was now being waged, call it by what name they would, was a contest between capital on the one hand and labor on the other; and the only question was whether it was better for the Southern States to own their labor or to hire their labor. The question had been settled in Pennsylvania and in the other Free States differently from what had been done with it in the Southern States. The decision of the former might be wise—they of the South did not controvert it; they were willing to admit that they had done right, and they did not intend to interfere in this question of the right of a State to do as it pleased. All he asked of the Free States in return was, "Hands off! in God's name let us do as we please." The South had determined that capital should own labor. Why? It was better upon this ground if on no other, that their agricultural products (they being an agricultural people) were of such a character that they could not hire labor to cultivate them. They could not hire labor to cultivate the rice swamps, to ditch their low ground, to drain their morasses. And why? Because the climate was deadly to the white man—he could not live in it. White laborers could not be got to go there, and therefore the vast territory of the cotton and rice and tobacco growing region must be a barren waste unless capital owns its labor. [Loud applause.] It was not because they wanted to degrade the white man. No; wherever they saw the Anglo-Saxon blood streaming in the veins of a human being, they recognized in him a man entitled to the boon of liberty. Was there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere. In all countries and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow; and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country. That being so, no man had any right to go into his (the speaker's) country and excite ill-feeling against his social organizations, because he did not happen to agree with them.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN McKEON.

Mr. McKeon tendered to the Democracy of Pennsylvania his sincere thanks for the honor extended to him by the Association, to unite with them on this proud occasion. We stand, said he, within the shadow of the walls where our National Independence was declared. We are assembled together on the anniversary of the adoption of our Constitution. The hour, the place, are consecrated to freedom. The recollection of the acts of the illustrious dead, whose names are entwined around the early history of our existence as a nation, animates all around me. We come to save the Constitution from pollution, aye, even our sacred Union from dissolution. It is in vain to disguise the fact, that the country has been excited to an extraordinary degree. For the first time in the history of the United States, parties have been organized on such principles that it appears as if an army of invasion from the North is preparing to march upon the Southern States of the Union. We are in the midst of a controversy, which, if not checked, must end in the complete subjugation of one portion of this Union to the powerful numerical force of the other. The great barriers of the Constitution, which were intended to preserve the equality of States, to protect the minority in those rights which are as sacred to them as those belonging to the majority, are threatened to be swept away before the madness of fanaticism. I will not doubt the power of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to resist the threatening danger, and to preserve, by their zeal and patriotism, the Constitution and the Union. The mountains of Pennsylvania will be the great neap-water to roll back the torrent of boiling, seething fanaticism and treason. Satisfied that, to receive a triumph, this State must be carried by the opponents of Democracy, every appeal will be made to defeat the Democratic nominees at your approaching October election. To the Democracy of this State is awarded the post of honor and of danger, and here, as a member of the Democratic Party, I am willing to say: "Let this be Thermopylæ. It cannot be passed by traitors to the Constitution and the Union." Every appeal which can be made to distract and deceive will be made. All that the Democracy can desire is a full discussion of the questions, satisfied that the result must be a triumph of our principles. At the present hour your State is filled with gentlemen representing the Republican and American parties, who although nominally opposed to each other, yet in fact are firmly united in their opposition to the Democratic party. Both factions denounce us. Both factions charge us with want of fidelity to freedom. They demand a change of Government. They ask the people of this State to eject us from power, but as yet I have not heard whether or not they have agreed which faction in that event, will have the distribution of the offices. And who are these men who ask for this change? Men who openly proclaim revolution and disunion. The Senator from my own State, (Mr. SEWARD,) has by his untiring industry and his talents, created a party in the Free States pledged to a war on the peculiar institutions of the South. He claims that Congress has the power to regulate Slavery in the Territories, and in his speech in 1850, he proclaimed: "The Constitution regulates our stewardship. The Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, to liberty. BUT THERE IS A HIGHER LAW THAN THE CONSTITUTION [illegible]"

[illegible] the Senate, full [illegible] Slavery was to be destroyed at all hazards. We had arrived at that point where the Free States would not consent to affiliate with any more Slave States.

[Here Mr. McKEON quoted a great many Abolition sayings and doings to prove that the object of the Republican Party was the subversion of the Constitution and the destruction of the Union.]

I will not appeal, he continued, to the past, with its glorious revolutionary reminiscences; to that time when no name can be called up from a Free State without its partner in glory in a Slave State, who dare assail the name of WASHINGTON—Slaveholder as he was? There was a time when ADAMS, of Massachusetts, stood by the side of JEFFERSON of Virginia, when the shout of victory from Bunker Hill was echoed back from Yorktown. Even to a later day your own Pennsylvania regiment, together with New-York, on the plains of Mexico, shared with South Carolina the glories of that campaign. If madness rules the hour, so that their glorious recollections are effaced, let me ask my calculating Northern friends, especially the trading and navigating interests of the country, who could suffer most in such a catastrophe as a dissolution. Have they ever calculated the great part done by the cotton of the South in setting the balance of trade between us and Europe? The gold of California performs not so great a function as this delicate plant. Again, the industry of the North supplies the manufactures of the South; but once divided, the millions now pouring into your coffers would at once be withdrawn. Have the navigating interests, with their thousands of vessels engaged in the transportation of the staples of the South, calculated the loss of the departure of that trade?

I speak not of this matter alone as a financial question. Let me ask these philanthropists if the consequence of the dissolution of the Union would free one State? Would it not render more firm their chains? But if these rash men hope the escape of the slaves would at once take place in large numbers, would not this addition to the laborers of the North reduce the price of labor? Would it add to the comfort of one single colored man, while it might detract from that of the white? I will not pursue this revolting subject. The picture is too hideous to behold. I feel that there is a power to save us, and that is the Democratic Party of the Union. Standing by the Constitution of the country, it says to Congress—leave this question of Slavery to the people of the States and Territories. We proclaimed that doctrine in 1848—reiterated it in 1852. The Kansas-Nebraska act, adopted by the Congress of the United States, involved that principle, and Mr. BUCHANAN, in his letter of acceptance, gives his understanding of the law as follows:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as the Government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits; * * * declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. BUCHANAN also says: "Should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, then all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term he shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst."

I do not intend to refer to the difficulties in Kansas, no investigation of them could assist us in the present crisis. In a few weeks the Presidential question will be settled, and should the Democracy be successful (as I have every confidence they will be) the troubles in Kansas will be settled as if by magic. Murder and rapine, and fire and desolation, will cease. The issue will be settled, and agitation will no longer be available. The Bible will again be resumed as Sharpe's rifles are laid aside. All that remains to us is to let the people be truly informed of their constitutional duty to the whole Union. Let them understand that the Democracy of the country, from the Aroostook to the St. Croix, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one voice admit the equal rights of the South with those of the North in the Territories of the United States, and with the same unanimity give to the people of the Territory the right to settle the question. This is a doctrine which gives peace to the whole country, and secures the Union as organized under the Constitution. To the sincere lovers of the Union, who have not agreed heretofore with the Democracy, I can say, I can have no doubt but that you will be found rallying in support of the principles which have been defended by a CLAY and a WEBSTER. To the sincere but misguided opponents of Slavery, and the standing army of politicians, I say, you cannot vote for a party whose standard bearers, FREMONT and DAYTON, voted against the proposition to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Let them also remember that while FREMONT was Senator, there was introduced into the Senate a bill to suppress the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and in that bill was a section providing that a person who should entice away a slave should be imprisoned in the penitentiary for ten years. A slaveholding Senator moved to strike this out and to insert five years. Mr. FREMONT was the only Senator from a Free State who voted against this proposition. Honest Anti-Slavery men cannot sanction such votes. They will not be duped into supporting such candidates as the exponents of their sincere opinions.

But whilst we have one faction asserting the Constitutional rights of the South, we have another faction endeavoring to beat down the Constitutional guarantees of religious freedom to individuals. Their midnight cabals—their infamous oaths—their signs and grips—their interference with the ordinary proceedings of courts of justice—all organized to deprive the foreign-born but naturalized citizen of his rights, but also to degrade the native-born citizen, if a Roman Catholic, are unworthy of the civilization of the age—unworthy of the name of American.

And what have the Roman Catholics done to bring down this wrath? Have they not been faithful to the Constitution? Where have they proved traitors? In that very hall CHARLES CARROLL risked not only his life, but his millions, and yet he was a Catholic. His descendants, to-day, driven by this persecution from the Whig ranks, is acting with the Democracy. The naturalized citizens have dug your canals—penetrated your mines—built your railroads—fought your battles—and increased by their industry the wealth of the country, and yet you deny them the right to be participators in these blessings which they have aided you in acquiring. The American Party pretend that there is danger from the Pope—that all Catholics owe him temporal allegiance. The assertors of this know that the Catholic here alone owes allegiance to the United States and the State wherein he resides. Will they explain to me, if they believe their own assertions, how it happens that the Republican Party is publishing a bull of the Pope against Slavery, and yet there is not a single Roman Catholic clergyman that has said one word in favor of that party? They dread Archbishop HUGHES. What has he done to interfere in the present discussion? Where do you see him playing the architect of ruin like the Beechers of the day, and endeavoring to overturn the pillars of the Constitution? While you see three thousand clergymen on each Sabbath converting their pulpits into political rostrums—substituting the manual of the rifle for the reading of the Bible—dragging their sacred robes in the political mire, and arousing the passions of one portion of the Union against the other, Archbishop HUGHES and the unbroken body of the Catholic clergy are quietly pursuing their sacred offices—relieving the distressed, comforting the afflicted, and pointing to the sorrowing wanderers on earth the road to Heaven. They preach not disunion, but "peace and good will to all men on earth." Let their example be followed, and we have no fears for our country.

Great apprehension has been felt as to the influence of the Catholic Clergy. Let me say that no country in the world has ever presented such a spectacle of the power of the clergy, as that which we present to-day. To the 3,000 Clergymen who uniformly claimed to represent the will of God to the Senate of the United States, may be attributed our present difficulties. Their views, coming from their sacred desks, are more potential than ordinary politicians. Their denunciations are Paixhan guns compared with the small arms of the laity. So far have they gone, that they are in numbers in Congress. They form part of the politicians of the nation, and unless rebuked will control the whole power of the country.

Where stands the Democratic Party on this question? Openly the opponent of this persecution in religious opinions. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention denounce such doctrines, and Mr. BUCHANAN, in his letter of acceptance, denies it.

To-day, Know-Nothingism and Republicanism shake hands in the New-England States. How can it be believed that any naturalized citizen would degrade himself by association with men advocating principles so destructive of their dignity as men and as citizens? I will not believe that there is a naturalized citizen would knowingly enter into covenants of bondage for himself and children, like these doctrines would sanction.

I have not the time to pursue the various questions involved in this controversy. The Democracy of the country has written the only brilliant pages in war or peace of this country. At the present moment, in the eyes of the civilized world, we stand in the foremost rank. To the present Democratic Administration of Gen. PIERCE, which will stand out as a monument of fidelity to the Constitution, to the Union, and to the honor of the country, we are indebted to our present proud position. While war has involved the European world in a struggle of the most gigantic character, this country has preserved peace with the civilized world—has proclaimed its devotion to the great principles of the rights of neutrality, and by its prudent but firm conduct of our foreign relations, forced from the most powerful nation of the earth, a graceful acquiescence in our determination to uphold the laws of neutrality and the sovereignty of the United States. We are at peace with the world, and I have no fears that it will be disturbed under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. His letter of acceptance breathes the spirit of peace and justice to all nations, and in accordance with that spirit his Administration will be governed. Mr. BUCHANAN is no novice in politics. His life has been devoted to the public affairs of the country. I have known him for a long series of years since I first entered Congress. Through the closing scenes of ANDREW JACKSON's Administration, and during the memorable session of 100 days, when the restoration of the Bank of the United States—the disposition of the public lands—the bankrupt law—were reached over our heads by an overwhelming majority, he stood firm and [illegible]

[illegible] of the Union. To you is committed the question shall it be carried in triumph or trailed in the dust? Let whatever fate await the Democracy elsewhere, there can be no doubt that all will be well in Pennsylvania. Let gloom and disaster overwhelm our gallant friends on other fields, here, at least, will be found that glorious banner, with not a single star obliterated, high above the contending battalions in triumph, warring with the Constitution, and the Union still emblazoned on its folds. [Loud cheers.]

Speeches followed by Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, and Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, at the main stand, and by Mr. RIDDLE, of Massachusetts, and Mr. MOORE, of Texas, at the southern stand. The speaking continued throughout the evening by other speakers.

At 8 o'clock the procession formed on Arch-street, headed by the Keystone Club, with a huge bell mounted on a wagon, placarded: "We are tolling the knell of Black Republicanism."

Following the Keystones came large delegations from the City of New-York, Trenton and Beverly, New-Jersey, and Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

Following these came the various City Wards, accompanied with bands of music, and innumerable torches and lanterns of every description, bearing mottoes, depicting Black Republicanism as an unpardonable sin, and the success of that party entailing dishonor and disunion.

The procession was a most imposing affair, and the streets through which it passed were blazing with lights.

The procession will not complete its route before midnight. It passed around Independence-square in its progress, which was brilliantly illuminated with a splendid show of fireworks.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This favorite place of amusement opened its welcome portals last night for the regular season. A new comedy in five acts called "First Impressions" was produced for the occasion, and notwithstanding some tediousness, met with success; afterwards guaranteed by a neat little speech from the author—Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK. "First Impressions" looked on in any other light than as a comedy, is a creditable first effort. It accomplishes all that the author claims to have aimed for—mirthfulness. But as a comedy it is decidedly defective. The plot is slight and altogether too trivial for the heavy requirements of a five act piece. We are unable to reduce it to the narrative form, and must content ourselves with saying that the principal incident is, as usual, of a matrimonial character; that the heroine is possessed of high sensibilities, and subject to severe fits of awkwardness; that the hero is a gentleman with a natural appetite for closets, and that a couple of conventional fathers (politician and capitalist) put in all the heavy business with due ponderosity. The characters are faintly sketched, and display but little individuality. In the dialogue Mr. LESTER has been funny without being brilliant. He is a most tormenting punster, and never wearies of the jingle of words. If less effort had been made in this direction, the characters would have had a larger vitality. Some of Mr. LESTER's jokes are decidedly good, however, and he has a happy knack of making little practical points, which none but an experienced artist could make. Under the misnomer of comedy he has lavished the materials of two or three excellent farces.

The comedy was sustained by Mr. LESTER, Mr. SOUTHERN, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, in the principal male parts, and by Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN and Miss GANNON in the female parts. It was favorably received, and at the fall of the curtain Mr. LESTER was called out and made a modest acknowledgment of the compliment.

THREATENED INSURRECTION AMONG NEGROES IN COLUMBUS, TEXAS.—We learn, says the Houston *Telegraph*, from Mr. HEWES, of this city, who returned from Columbus on Wednesday evening, that a plot was discovered to be on foot at that place, amongst some 400 negroes, to rise against the white population and murder and rob them. The negroes intended to commence their operations to-morrow, and would probably have completed their design, had not a slave belonging to a Mr. TOASE informed his master of the fact. When Mr. H. left, a number of the negroes were in custody, and some two or three were to be hung to-day. One was whipped so severely that he afterwards died. Two or three Mexicans were arrested, who were supposed to be instigators of the insurrection. The negroes had a large quantity of arms and ammunition secreted, and everything necessary to render themselves formidable.

[Advertisement.]
VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 18.
STRAW GOODS.
In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising
STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,
The most recherché in style and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes. IDE, PELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
GURNEY's colored Photographs are unsurpassed.
GURNEY's plain Photographs are perfect gems.
GURNEY's Daguerreotypes were never equaled.
GURNEY's establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.
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GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.
GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.
GURNEY's Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Mr. C. D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]
COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all respectable druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]
THE FALL FASHIONS.—It is hard to determine whether politics or fashion claims the greatest attention at this present writing. The most of our friends are as much "exercised" upon the subject of Hats as they are upon the question of "Who shall be President?" Certainly the President among the Hatters, is KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He has issued his style of Hat for the present season, and it is the handsomest style he ever originated.

[Advertisement.]
THIS DAY'S VOTING AT BARNUM'S.—Nothing ever was seen like the crowd at Barnum's Museum yesterday. The voting for the Presidency event, is just as exciting as ever. The ladies are now going zealously for FREMONT, who is largely ahead. To-day another crowd—another excitement—more fun—more novelty. The popular "Giralda" is played to-night, and two charming pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
E. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. B. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 11 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board. E. K. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY's NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another highly attractive programme will be presented at this popular theatre, consisting of three capital pieces, viz.: the new Drama of "Jessie the Wanderer," the Pantomime of "Punch," and the spectacle of "The Fairy Spell." We understand the new local Drama of "Wealth and Worth" is to be produced on Monday next.

[Advertisement.]
W. H. DISBROW'S
RIDING ACADEMY,
Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street,
is now open, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
THE RECEPTION EVENINGS
Commence on Saturday, the 20th inst.

[Advertisement.]
GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETS.—Purchased by the Agent of the House low for cash, from celebrated English factories; medallion velvets, Crossley's newest patterns, velvets and Brussels. A superior assortment druggets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c. Beautiful velvet and Paris table-covers and window shades. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic or suffering from weakness, or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure if used according to the directions which accompany each box.

[Advertisement.]
DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This noble collection of paintings, embracing upwards of 300 works of art, is still open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. There is nothing on this Continent equal to it, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

[Advertisement.]
A superb photographic Portrait of GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent Banker, has just been added to the collection of
M. B. BRADY,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
STRANGERS and CITIZENS will find a visit to the PHRENOLOGICAL Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and FREE. Prof. FOWLER gives charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]
THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]
A CARD TO DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.—Messrs. FETRIDGE & Co. beg to apologize for a stupid mistake made by an employe in dropping a quantity of circulars into BOYD's Express without prepaying them.

MARRIED.

VAN BRUNT—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Edmund Roberts, George Francis Van Brunt to Miss Bella Seymour, daughter of Isaac Seymour, Esq., all of this City.

MARKS—SHERRILL.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Clifford S. Arms, of Ridgeberry, Orange Co., N. Y., Mr. Alfred Marks, of Haverstraw, to Miss Eliza G. Sherrill, daughter of the late Franklin Sherrill, of Piermont.

WENDOVER—LUYSTER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John F. Knox, Joseph R. Wendover, of St. Louis, to Miss Susan Ann Luyster, daughter of Peter Luyster, of the former place.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, Anna Maria Hopkins, wife of William Hopkins, late of Shillelagh Mills, Ireland.
The relatives and friends, with the members of Jefferson Lodge, No. 4, of A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth, No. 118 West 24th-st., to New-York Bay Cemetery, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Counties Carlow and Wexford, Ireland, papers please copy.

BROUWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus A. and Elizabeth Brouwer, aged 2 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 22 West 28th-st., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, Cyrenus Crosby, youngest son of Platt H. Crosby, after a long and protracted illness, aged 21 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. J. Smith, No. 71 West 38th-st., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LEES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Anna Knott, daughter of Thomas K. and Sarah E. Lees, aged 11 months and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. Wm. Thomson, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 79 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, Howard Ross, aged 1 year and 10 months, youngest child of J. W. Raymond.

CLAPP.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 14, Wm. Henry, only child of Mary, widow of John T. Clapp.
The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to meet at South Ferry, New-York side, to attend to the funeral at Greenwood, to-day, at 2 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...SEPT. 17.

$[illegible]000	Virginia 6s...s3	92¼	220	Erie Railroad...c	61⅝
[illegible]000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	88½	650	do....s3	61¼
[illegible]500	do	88½	100	do....b30	61⅝
1,000	Erie R.R. 3d mtg. bds. '83...s12m	94	250	do....b3	61⅝
[illegible]			1800	do	61½
[illegible]000	Ill. C. R. Bonds.	94	850	do....s10	61⅜
[illegible]000	do	94½	100	do....s10	61½
[illegible]	Bank of New-York	119½	700	do....s60	61⅜
[illegible]	Commonw'lth B'k	102	100	do....s7	61½
[illegible]	Imp'rs & T'rs B'k	105	1100	do....b60	61½
[illegible]	Penna. Coal Co.	99¾	100	do....b60	62
15[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co...b3	18	600	do....s60	61⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R...c	86⅝	100	do....b60	61½
200	do....s60	86⅝	1000	do....s3	61⅝
90	do	86⅞	600	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R....s30	90½
100	do....s30	86¾	225	do	90½
100	Cle. & Pitts. R. R....b60	60¾	50	do....b3	90¾
100	do....b30	60	50	do....b7	90⅞
200	do	59¾	200	do	90⅝
271	Michigan Cen. R...c	92¾	125	do	90⅝
100	do....b30	92¾	730	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77⅞
100	L. I. Railroad...b30	17	250	do....s10	77⅝
100	Reading R. R....b3	86¾	200	do....s30	77¾
200	do....s60	86¼	150	do	77¾
100	do....s3	86¾	100	do....b3	77⅞
1100	do....c	86⅝	105	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	97
600	do....s0	86⅝	200	do....b60	97¼
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	117½	5	do	97¼
100	do	117	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78
100	Panama R. R....s n w	90¼	50	do....b60	79
50	do....s3	90⅜	50	Wis. L. S. R. R....b60	67½
100	do....b3	90⅜	9	Mil. & LaCrosse R. R.	79¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. F'd Bs. wt.p.	91⅝	50	Illinois Central RR.	116¾
10	Bank Com. Scrip	102	300	do	117
20	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	95¾	100	do....b60	117
500	Clev. & Pitts. R....s30	60	1000	Erie Railroad...b30	60
71	New-Jersey Railr'd	121½	500	do....s3	61⅜
195	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	90¾	450	do	61⅝
250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77⅝	150	do....s60	61⅜
600	do	78	100	do....s60	61½
100	do	78½	200	do....b60	62
300	do....s10	78	300	do....s4m	61½
500	do....s60	77⅞	50	Reading Railroad	86⅝
300	do....b10	78½	400	do....b60	86¾
100	do....b10	78¾	100	do	86½
200	do....b60	78⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The apparent general ease of Money to the Brokers' to-day and the determined purchases at the Stock Exchange of New-York and Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo, yesterday and to-day influencing a firm feeling on the whole list, have measurably neutralized the adverse rise attempted to be made of the heavy outward shipments of Specie by the steamer *Persia*, which foots up $1,563,646. The truth seems to be that both the Money and Share markets are less sensitive to these movements than last year; mainly owing, it is believed by some parties, to the restoration of peace in Europe; the consequent lower and steadier rates of interest on the other side, and to the fine crops, large railway traffic and good export demand for produce on this. The chief qualification to this bright look of our material interests, is the late heavy importations, but even these from the facility with which until this week they apparently influenced the exchanges and the near approach to the Cotton season, [illegible] growing conviction that many of our Public and [illegible] dividends [illegible] in proportion to the dividends they have, and the increased ease with which the finances of the States and their leading Railroads are now conducted. The general market closed firm this afternoon; the sales of the day, including the usual Stock transactions reaching about 27,000 shares. At the early Board a concession of ¼@½, and in some instances ¾ ℘ cent., was made in most of the Road stocks, but the closing bids in the afternoon were generally equal to Tuesday, and Erie and Toledo even firmer. Sales of Erie at 62; Toledo 78⅛.

Some of the outside money lenders want 9@10 ℘ cent. on strictly prime paper, and very fair names are going at 10@12 ℘ cent., but for the former the quotations of yesterday, 8@9 ℘ cent., again governed the actual sales by the Discount Brokers. The amount of means offered at 7 ℘ cent. on temporary use, was, if anything, larger than yesterday. The activity in Stocks does not as yet materially affect the demand; the heaviest dealings being in read shares, which are quite as scarce for immediate delivery as cash itself. The contracts making in some of them are enormous, and the activity of speculation in September continues to create considerable surprise with a good portion of the Brokers' Board. Foreign Exchange is quiet since the sailing of the *Persia*. The next packet is the *Fulton*, for Havre, on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $133,324, disbursed, $208,361, and had at the close, $13,726,278.

THE LATE COTTON CROP—DISTRIBUTION.

	1856.	1855.
The crop total......Bales	3,527,845	2,847,339
New-Orleans	1,661,439	1,232,644
Mobile	659,738	454,595
Texas	116,078	80,737
Florida	144,404	136,597
Georgia	383,445	378,394
South Carolina	495,976	499,372
North Carolina	26,098	26,139
Virginia	20,459	31,000
Railway to East	14,372	7,661
Total receipts	3,527,845	2,847,339
To Great Britain	1,921,386	1,549,716
To France	480,637	400,281
To North of Europe	204,005	135,290
To other Foreign ports	348,578	149,303
Total Exports	2,954,606	2,244,290
Supply from Crop, as above		3,527,845
Stocks on hand, Aug. 31, 1855		143,336
Together		3,671,181
Foreign Exports	$2,954,606	
Less, Foreign included	835	
		2,953,771
		717,410
Stock on hand, Aug. 31, 1856		64,671
Leaving to home consumption		652,739

The foregoing figures of the growth and distribution of the late Cotton Crop we repeat in the above form from the statement just made by the standard authority with the trade, the *New-York Shipping List*, from which we copied at more length yesterday. The crop proves to be the largest, by 285,000 bales, over before grown—the growth of 1852-53 being the next highest. The excess over the crop of 1854-55, it will be noticed, is 680,506 bales.

PANAMA RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

	1856.	1855.
January	$116,461	$49,943
February	107,182	51,880
March	137,303	90,866
April	120,219	78,651
May	157,674	128,166
June	99,072	87,112
July	100,072	58,186
Total	$840,734	$549,899

The half-yearly dividends of the Company are 6 ℘ cent. There is no reason to doubt, from the look of the business on the Road, that they will continue at this rate. The Honduras scheme is assuming more form and promise, and if carried out will do world-wide credit to the American projectors, as the Panama enterprise has done. But there is really less cause for the rival feeling than appears in the recent sales of the Panama stock at lower figures, for if both routes cannot be well employed by the time the Honduras is finished,—then the rapid strides of Commerce since the other was undertaken, in 1851, is no index to the future.

AN ENGLISH ROAD—LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Capital, paying 4½ ℘ cent. a year	$42,496,270
Preference shares, 4½ to 6 ℘ cent.	5,364,980
Loans, average 4½ ℘ cent.	16,414,545
Total cost	$64,035,195
Gross increase, at rate ℘ annum of	$5,568,590
41.58 ℘ cent. operating expenses	2,315,419
Net increase, at rate ℘ annum of	$3,253,171
Interest charges, and 4½ ℘ cent. on stock	3,219,521
Balance to be carried to new account only	$33,650

The foregoing calculation is on the basis of the recent half-yearly report of the Directors, who conclude by recommending a dividend at the rate of 4½ ℘ cent. a year, with a surplus of only £6,730 "to be carried forward to next account."

The new construction for the half year alone, added to capital cost, was $369,165. Yet this stock, yielding scant 4½ ℘ cent. a year to the ordinary stockholders, is a favorite in the English market—selling at present at 98½@99 ℘ cent. Let us see how the account will compare with the

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD.

Capital, paying 12 ℘ cent. a year		$11,080,380
Loans, 6 ℘ cents. reduced by Conversion to		6,834,000
Bond and mortgage on Real Estate		504,800
Dividend surplus		585,071
Total cost		$19,004,180
Gross increase last year		4,331,794
40 ℘ cent. expenses		1,737,878
Net increase of year		$2,593,916
Interest on Funded Debt	$504,207	
12 ℘ cent. in Dividends	1,379,460	1,883,676
Surplus of year		$[illegible],249
Surplus from previous account		334,336
Together		$1,044,585
Applied to Renewal and Sinking Funds	$245,059	
Support Unfunded Debt	164,408	409,467
Divided Balance to next account		$585,071

The appropriations to Renewal Fund and other contingencies were of the most liberal character, Renewal alone $245,059. Of the surplus earnings $585,071 stands for future division to the Stockholders in capital account.

These two Roads—one running out of the second city in the United Kingdom, through the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the other out of the second city in the United States to the Coal districts of Pennsylvania—present this remarkable contrast:

	Liverpool Road.	Phila. Road.
Capital Account	$64,035,195	$19,004,180
Gross earnings, 1855	5,568,590	4,331,724
Expenses	2,315,419	1,737,878
Net Income	3,253,171	2,593,916
Surplus to next account	33,650	585,071
New Construction, 1855	738,330	549,036
Expenses to gross earnings	41.58 ℘ ct.	40 ℘ ct.
Net Income on cost of Road	5 ℘ ct.	13.65 ℘ ct.
Dividends to Stock	4.50 ℘ ct.	12 ℘ ct.
Market price Stock	98@99	86@87

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 17—7 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales 8,000 bbls., at $6@$6 12 for common Illinois and Wisconsin; $6 50 for choice do.; $6 62@$6 75 for extra Ohio and Iowa. WHEAT, 1c.@2c. lower. Sales 24,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 16 for Chicago Spring; $1 30 for Red Illinois; $1 35 for White do. CORN depressed. Sales 8,000 bushels, at 51c.@52c. OATS and BARLEY dull—the latter offered at $1 25@$1 28. WHISKY, 33½c. *Canal Freights*—To New-York close less firm. Corn, 17½c.; Wheat, 22c. *Receipts in the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day*—2,932 bbls. Flour; 13,856 bushels Wheat; 15,247 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports in same time*—11,589 bbls. Flour; 79,788 bushels Wheat, and 7,400 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 17—7 P. M.

WHEAT dull. Sales 8,000 bushels white Michigan, at $1 33. CORN quiet. *Canal Freights*—To New-York steady; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 10½c. *Lake Imports the 24 hours up to noon to-day*—107 bbls. Flour, 28,099 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports in same time*—1,179 bbls. Flour, 35,116 bush. Wheat, and 28,430 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON—Demand fair and quotations unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull at 1-16d.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 43⅛; Morris Canal, 14¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46⅝.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Persia, for Liverpool—[illegible] and Mrs. Bayard, [illegible] Ann Briggs, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. Glasgow, New-[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. J. [illegible] Mr. Dudley, [illegible] Steers, [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] New-York [illegible] Louis Gotten, do.; Mr. Johnston, [illegible] Forbes, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. Geo. Ashwell and 3 children, New-York; [illegible] J. G. Vaughn, do.; Mrs. Maria T. [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Jay, New-York [illegible] Alex. Wray, Philadelphia [illegible] O'Callaghan, Cuba; John Potter, Philadelphia [illegible] New-York [illegible] Mexico [illegible] H. Cartwright [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] New-York [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] H. T. Holmes, England [illegible]—Total, 1[illegible].

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—[illegible] Wm. Hutchings, M. D. Treanor, [illegible] Bothwell, H. C. Pulsifer, Reuben H. Walker, J. [illegible] forth, M. F. Ellis, A. Shulman, [illegible] ley, Miss Calhoun, J. C. Calhoun, Mrs. [illegible] self, Mrs. Burke and servant, Jas. Haney and lady, [illegible] and servant, Mrs. Blumenthal and 2 servants [illegible] ton, S. M. Bartlett, F. Farrar, R. W. [illegible] ings, Capt. E. Hallock, M. H. Williams and lady, John C. Ruse, J. B. Howell, Wm. C. Rockwell, [illegible] Wm. J. Mathews, [illegible] and servant, [illegible] Wm. Sherlock, Col. Cotten, John Trainer [illegible] Cox, J. T. Wells, [illegible] H. Daniel, E. Remington, [illegible] G. L. Denman, Francis Martin, [illegible] B. Mallon and lady, Mrs. Atkinson, [illegible] son, E. O'Byrne, H. Thompson, [illegible] F. Richardson, C. Kipling, [illegible] Trenton, E. Isaacs, A. Wolf, [illegible] land, Miss Howland, [illegible] O'Neal, A. Cook, [illegible] mick, Peter McGowan, and [illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Glasgow—[illegible] Sheridan Knowles Fisher, [illegible] Mrs. Alley, 2 children and nurse, Miss Hodge, [illegible] Clarke, John Clarke, [illegible] der, Mrs. Margaret Rodger, Miss Agnes Rodger, [illegible] Caldwell, Miss Garnett, Mrs. Haig, Mr. David Haig, [illegible] Davies, Miss Eliza Davies, Mrs. Sarah Green and child, Miss Ann Smith, Miss Ellen G. Thorne, [illegible] Weir and lady, Wm. Colt, Wm. Cockburn and lady, [illegible] Craig, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Craig, James Marron, [illegible] erison, James Miller, Jr., Wm. Woodrow, [illegible] John McCulloch, Angus McCulloch, Wm. Hutchinson, Mrs. Miller, 3 children and servant, James Waddell, [illegible] and son, Wm. Green, [illegible] Brodie, S. Robertson, [illegible] Braskell, John Jack, John B. Osborne, [illegible] land, Henry Dunlop, David Simpson, [illegible] Mrs. George Fisher, Archibald Mitchell, Robert [illegible] Robert Mein, Robert Hart, John [illegible] Hamson, Professor C. E. Stowe, Capt. C. [illegible] son, Mrs. Brackell and infant, [illegible] Muir, lady and son, J. Lamb, Miss Evans, [illegible] Sexson, Mrs. Geo. Hart.

In ship Devonshire, from London—Mrs. M. A. Ross, Miss K. G. Stone, A. R. Olbard and lady, [illegible] W. Kent, T. Alpheus, Master P. Chapman, G. B. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5 42 | Sun sets....6 5[illegible] | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...5 56 | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Empire City, [illegible], Havana, [illegible] & Roberts. Ships John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; [illegible] Empress, [illegible] Alexandria, [illegible] Hound, [illegible] Lyra, Cheever, [illegible] J. F. [illegible] ware, [illegible] Baltimore, [illegible] Barks Jasper, [illegible] Hermitage, Roberts, [illegible] M. Churchill, Kilburn, [illegible] Brigs Xenophon, [illegible] Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Meredith, St. John's, N. F., [illegible] Bell Flower, [illegible] ma, (Brem.,) [illegible] Waccamaw, [illegible] class, [illegible] Point Petre, [illegible] Schooners Marine, Powell, Wilmington, [illegible] el; Geo. Henry, [illegible] Newbern, [illegible] White Cloud, [illegible] Providence, [illegible] Slaght; [illegible] Norwich; [illegible] Weeks; River Queen, [illegible] Providence [illegible] Vermont, Pierce, Wilmington, [illegible] Burr, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; [illegible] Lockhart, [illegible] Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; [illegible] Powers, St. Mary, Roberts & Williams; John [illegible] mond, Baltimore, [illegible] Latourette, City Point, Jas. Hunter & Co.; [illegible] ens, Bristol, [illegible] more, Van Brunt & Slaght. Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, [illegible] line.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Sept. [illegible] with mdse. and 166 steerage passengers to J. McCrymont. Sept. 7, lat. 52 08, lon. 30, boarded brig Aurora, of Scarboro', timber laden, water-logged and abandoned.

Ship Devonshire, (packet,) London Aug. [illegible] with mdse. and 346 passengers to E. E. Morgan. [illegible] Newton, passenger, died. The D. has had light westerly winds during the whole passage.

Ship Martha [illegible], (of Bath,) [illegible] Aug. [illegible] with iron to order—vessel to master. Aug. 28, John [illegible] nig, seaman, a native of Greenock, died. [illegible] 69, lon. 16, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. W. which lasted 12 hours.

Ship Uncle Toby, (of New-Haven,) Smith, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. to [illegible]

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool [illegible] lee Aug. 14, with coal to [illegible] and 150 steerage passengers to Everett & Brown.

Ship Addie Snow, (of Boston,) Lincoln, [illegible] Aug. 5, with coal to order—vessel to H. & F. W. [illegible] Sept. 3, lat. 42, lon. 58, experienced a severe gale from E. N. E. to N., and while scudding under close-reefed topsails carried away maintopsail yard and lost the sail; the ship broached to, when the maintopgallant [illegible] the side and the cargo shifted, since which have had light winds and calms.

Ship Saratoga, Tuck, Liverpool Aug. 5, with mdse. and 99 passengers to Slate & Co.

Bark Ohio, (Brem.,) Bangor, Bremen Aug. 24, with mdse. and 229 passengers to Gelpcke & Co.

Bark Richard, Ames, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Shams, (Swed.,) Olsen, Gottenburg [illegible] from to Boorman & Johnston.

Brig Bonaparte, Meyer, Machias, with lumber to [illegible] W. Simpson.

Brig Defiance, (Br.,) Foster, Windsor, [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Kentucky, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Pictou [illegible] with coal to J. & L. Tuckerman—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Wanderer, (Br.,) Baker, Hantsport, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Echo, Conklin, Alexandria 10 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Mahony, St. John, N. B., [illegible] ds., with coal to T. Wallace.

Brig Robert Wing, (of Boston,) [illegible], Curacoa Aug. 27, with salt to Bussett & Bacon. [illegible] for New-York next day.

Schr. J. Truman, (of East Marion, L. I.,) Loughlin, St. Augustine Sept. 1, with live oak to Brooklyn Navy-Yard—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Friend, Drinkwater, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Paterson & Co.

Schr. Long Island Trader, (Br.,) Graham, [illegible] N. B., 12 ds., with fish to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Avona, Hopkins, Georgetown, [illegible]
Schr. Ontario, Vangilder, Calais, with lumber to master.
Schr. Lamartine, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to master.
Schr. Wm. Hone, Barlow, New-London.
Schr. Hunt, Ames, Rockland.
Schr. Mary, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. C. Carroll, Pratt, Hartford.
Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.
Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.
Propeller Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.
WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia, Judkins, for Liverpool; Empire City, Gray, Havana and New-Orleans; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; Southerner, Charleston.

Memoranda.

The clipper-ship Gallatin, 1,200 tons register, was this morning taken into the Balance Dock, for examination.

The steamship Texas, which was on the Sectional Dock, was this morning towed around to her berth. She has had a thorough overhauling.

The British Exploring bark Resolute will [illegible] this afternoon be taken into the Balance Dock, to receive a thorough repairing previous to her return to England.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 28, lat. 44 40, lon. 37, passed a ship standing E., showing a blue signal, with a white ball in the middle, painted black, with a red streak.

Sept. 7, lat. 42 12, lon. 58 38, ship [illegible], from St. John, N. B., bound to Liverpool, 11 ds. out.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of SANDS & VAN WINKLE, is hereby mutually dissolved.
ABRAHAM J. VAN WINKLE is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.
DANIEL H. SANDS,
A. J. VAN WINKLE.
Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between CORNELIUS [illegible] & EDWARD BOATES, No. 12 Trinity-place, is this day mutually dissolved. The business will be continued and all lawful claims collected and paid by [illegible]
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1856. EDWARD BOATES.